Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1868. NUMBER 303.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FROM EUROPE.

The War Cloud in Turkey and Greece — Hostilities Not Yet Commenced—Rumors of Negotiations for a Settlement of Difficulties—Cortez Elections in Spain Progressing Quietly — Minister Johnson and the Alabama Claims.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TURKEY.

LONDON, December 19.—Dispatches from Constantinople report that the Turkish Commander, Omer Pasha, has been forbidden by his Government to invade Grecian territory, unless armed bands of Greeks pass the Thessalian frontier.

PARIS, December 19.—The *Moniteur* has the following details of the Erosis affair: The Erosis answered Hobert Pasha's signal with a shot, and sought immediate refuge in the port of Syria, where she was blockaded by vessels of the Turkish fleet. Hobert Pasha announced his willingness to abandon the blockade on condition that the Erosis should be escorted to Athens by a Grecian frigate, and there await the result of judicial proceedings for the outrage committed.

The following dispatch has just been received, bearing date of Constantinople, Dec. 19th: The Greek Ambassador in this city to-day demanded of the guaranteeing powers the protection of Greek subjects in Constantinople. The French Ambasador, on the part of his government, declined to move in the matter. The Porte demands the banishment of all Greeks from Bulgaria and Belgrade.

It is said the Russian Government has sent a note to the French Government in relation to the questions at issue between Greece and Turkey. Telegrams from St. Petersburg say Russia and other Great Powers agree that both the Porte and Greece should delay action for five days in order that negotiations for a settlement of the question may be attempted.

The public newspaper says the Envoys of Turkey and Greece have not left their respective posts at Athens and Constantinople.

The *Patrie* says the naval commanders have been instructed, if they can help it, to avoid a struggle with the Turkish vessels, which would at present only weaken the Grecian cause. The same journal says the Athenians are exultant over the prospective war with Turkey, while deputations from Naupalia, Patras, Corfu and Corinth protest against the action of the government as ruinous to Greece. The Athenians expect a revolt by the Greeks in the Turkish provinces of Thessaly and Macedonia.

The latest advices from Athens state that the government of Greece has not yet taken steps of a defensive character.

The *Moniteur* says the Powers who signed the treaty of 1856 continue to urge conciliation on both the Greek and Turkish Governments.

The *Patrie* asserts that the Porte will submit to the Great Powers documentary proofs that Greece intended to incite insurrection in the Turkish Islands and then take possession of them.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 18.—The Greeks in this city ask the privilege of remaining here in case of hostilities between the two countries, agreeing to preserve a strict neutrality. A corps has been organized and is ready to proceed to Greece at short notice. Turkey continues tranquil.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 19.—The *Times* in commenting on the speech recently delivered by Reverdy Johnson at the Birbeck Institution, says: "The sum of Mr. Johnson's policy is, that trifles must not prevent the preservation of peaceful relations between England and America." The *Times* hints that the American obstacles to the treaty should, therefore, be withdrawn.

LONDON, December 19.—Mr. Laird publishes his correspondence with Reverdy Johnson to-day. Mr. Laird made the first friendly advances in acts before the Liverpool banquet. Mr Laird invited Johnson to visit him to hear the former's wishes for a lasting peace. Mr. Johnson could not accept the invitation for lack of time, closing his note as follows: "Notwithstanding you sympathized with my Southern brethren during the war, I shall have much pleasure in making your acquaintance, and hear your sincere wishes for peace."

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The latest news from the east is more pacific. The Government at Athens, which has hitherto been swept along by the popular eagerness for war with the Turks, is now disposed to listen to the protests of European powers. This disposition, strengthened by the rapidly growing sentiment in favor of peace, may avert war, if the Sublime Porte will grant time for further negotiation. It is understood the western powers sustain the Sultan's ultimatum to Greece, while the Russian interest of the Greeks will seek to modify the terms.

A rumor which prevailed in Paris yesterday that the Russian government had sent an unfavorable note to France on the eastern question, proves to have been a canard, invented to depress the market.

The foreboding allusion to the eastern question, made by Lord Stanley on the 13th of November, in his speech to his constituents at Lynn, is regarded as one of the secondary causes of the crisis in the East.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 19.—It has been decided that the Cadiz insurgents are to be tried by a Council of War, but that in no case will the extreme penalty, death, be inflicted.

The elections for members of the Cortez are proceeding in incorporated cities. There has been no disorder. A large majority of those elected are favorable to the formation of monarchial form of government. The Government authorizes the statement that the treaty of peace with Chili may be considered an accomplished fact.

MADRID, December 20.—A riot broke out at Toros, in the Province of Zamora, caused by the hostility of some of the people to the organization of the National Guard in the town. It was quickly suppressed by the authorities.

The *Correspondencia* asserts that the Carlists have formed a deep and widespread conspiracy for the possession of the Government and that they only await the breaking out of the strife between the Liberal parties of the country to develope their designs.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 20.—Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has made a visit to the Emperor at the Tuilleries.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: Georgia Reconstruction—Reapportionment of Congressional Representation — Rent of Libby Prison—Duty on Fire Arms—Motion to Take Up Copper Tariff Bill Lost - Proceeds of Sale of Confederate Steamers. HOUSE Not in Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to provide for the re-assembling of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, and instructing it to amend the Constitution so as to place beyond all possible doubt the right of every citizen of the State, black or white, to hold office.

The bill requires the re-assembling of the Constitutional Convention within thirty days after its passage, and provides that the amendment shall become part of the Constitution upon its approval by Congress. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HARLAN offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the re-apportionment of Representatives in Congress, in accordance with section second of the Fourteenth Amendment. Adopted.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any rent had been paid for Libby prison at Richmond, and to whom and by what authority.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of allowing the importation free of duty of fire arms to be again exported after receiving American improvement.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to take up the House bill fixing the duty on copper, &c.

After discussion the motion to take up the bill was lost—22 yeas to 25 nays.

Mr. NYE presented the credentials of Mr. Gilbert, Senator elect from Florida. Laid on the table.

Mr. MORRILL, Me., offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any instructions had been given to proceedings instituted to prevent payment to Laird & Co., builders of the Alabama, of the proceeds of the steamer Wren, built by them for the Confederate Government, and now in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, and to secure the payment of the proceeds of said steamer to owners of vessels destroyed by the Alabama. Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Recent Battle With Black Kettle's Band—Information from General Sheridan.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—A letter from General Sheridan, dated Depot on the Canadian River, December 3d, was received at General Sherman's headquarters to-day. It gives information derived from Black Kettle's sister by General Sheridan, in substance as follows: The Indians were encamped, first, Black Kettle and other Chiefs of Cheyennes and a small party of Sioux, in all thirty-seven lodges; eight miles down the Washita were all the Arapahoes and seventy additional lodges of Cheyennes, also Kiowas; then Apaches and Camanches. While thus encamped war parties were sent out composed of Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arapahoes. They went north in the direction of Fort Larned, and there was still out another party composed of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, the returned trail of which led General Custar into Black Kettle's village. This party brought back three scalps one of which was that of an expressman killed and horribly mutilated between Forts Dodge and Larned, just before Sheridan left the former fort. The mail he was carrying was found in Black Kettle's camp. Another party was mixed, and went in the direction of Fort Lyon, and are still out. About the time the first of these parties started, Black Kettle and one sub-Chief from each band went to Fort Cobb and brought back provisions given them at that Fort, and while they were gone, or about the time of their return, the last war party referred to was sent out. The women are of the opinion that they will all sue for peace at Fort Cobb, as the result of the battle with Custar. They would have gone to Sheridan's camp had not the opening at Cobb been held out to them.

Gen. Sheridan then says: I shall start for Fort Scott as soon as the trains from Dodge arrive. Had it not been for the misfortune of the Kansas regiment getting lost and the heavy snow which rendered their horses unfit for duty, we would have closed up this job before this time. As it is I think the fight is pretty well knocked out of them. Thirteen Cheyenne, two Sioux and one Arapahoe chief were killed. The Government makes a great mistake in giving these Indians any considerable amount of food, under the supposition of necessity. The whole country is literally covered with game, and there are more buffalo than will last the Indians for twenty years, and the turkeys are so numerous that flocks of from one to two thousand have been seen. The country is also full of grouse, quails and rabbits; herds of antelope and deer are everywhere and even ran through Gen. Custar's train while on his march. The reservation laid off for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes is full of game and the most luxurious grouse. Black Kettle's sister reports three white women in the lodges below Black Kettle's camp.

Another letter from Gen. Sheridan says the mules belonging to Clark's, train, photographs and other articles taken from the houses robbed on the Saline and Solomon rivers, in Kansas, last fall, were found in the Indian camp. The Indian women prisoners say most of the depredations along the line of the Arkansas were committed by the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Victims of Recent Steamboat Disasters Discovered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, December 20.—The wreck of the steamer United States is at the dock in this city. Two bodies were discovered in it this afternoon, both scarcely recognizable. One was that of a man with an eagle tattooed in blue on the left arm. The sex of the other body could not be ascertained. Twelve victims of the same disaster were buried here yesterday.

On the wreck of the J. N. McCulloch, near Madison, Ind., the body of a colored deck-hand, named Jackson, was found on Wednesday. On Friday, the body of Chas. Gibson, of Pittsburgh, sweep, fifteen year old, was found on the same steamer.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations — Appointments — Character of the Indians Encountered by Custar's Troops—Appropriations by Congress—Return of Gen. Grant and Secretary Schofield.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1858.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated to the Senate, to-day, E. C. Magrue for Collector of Internal Revenue for Second District of Ohio, Robert D. Andrews, Commissioner of Branch Mint at Denver City, and Thomas W. Stillwell, of Indiana, Minister resident in Venezuela.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made: *Gauger*—Hubert McClewan, Third Ohio District. *Storekeepers*—Henry K. Atkinson, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District; Levi Templeton, Seventh Ohio District; Joseph C. Kelly, Second Iowa District.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1868.

THE RECENT FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

Governor Evans, of Colorado, is here and says the large number of horses found by General Custar in the Indian camp at the recent battle is evidence that guilty and not innocent Indians were attacked, and that the hostile bands of Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Camanche and Apache tribes have run off in that direction thousands of horses and mules taken from the frontier settlers of Colorado and Kansas, emigrant trains and the Government during the last four years they have been warring on the whites. Gov. Evans is confident Gen. Sheridan will have propositions for peace from those Indians themselves, and that after their punishment the peace will be valuable.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The following are the appropriations made during the second session of the Fortieth Congress, as recently compiled: Deficiencies for execution of reconstruction laws and quartermasters' department for the year ending June 30th, 1868, $12,839,196.21; Military Academy for the year ending June 30th, 1869, $276,512; Postoffice Department, $21,069,000; consular and diplomatic expenses, $1,212,434; army expenses, $33,082,093; naval expenses, $17,356,350; legislative, executive and judicial, $17,906,317.09; sundry civil expenses, $8,174,379.66; pensions, $30,350,000; deficiencies for the year ending June 30th, 1868, $4,163,026.64: Indian Department for the year ending June 30th, 1869, $3,847,528.45; miscellaneous, $10,274,448.08; total, $160,551,885,85.

RETURNED.

Gen. Grant and staff, Secretary Schofield and other military gentlemen returned to Washington this morning from Chicago.

CHICAGO.

Violent Wind Storm—Great Damage to Property.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 20.—The wind commenced blowing last evening about ten o'clock with great violence and has continued without any seeming abatement up to this hour, seven o'clock P. M. Considerable damage has resulted therefrom, the more serious of which is the destruction of a new brick building in course of erection, covering lots Nos. 71 and 73 Adams street, just west of State. The building was fifty feet front and two hundred feet deep. The walls, which were of brick, had reached the fourth story, and each story was a single room. It was to be occupied by Coon & Tweedwell as a carriage factory, and when completed would have been one of the largest and finest in the country. The owners of the building are Ogden & Tweedwell. With the exception of the rear section, thirty to forty feet long, the building is completely demolished. What remains standing is so cracked and otherwise damaged as to render it necessary to complete the work of destruction by the builders, unless the heavy wind that still prevails should anticipate them. A small frame building on the east and a small brick structure on the west were completely crushed to the ground by the falling walls, and in the latter an old lady and a child were severely though not dangerously injured. The loss on Ogden & Fleetwood's building will probably reach ten thousand dollars, which will fall on the builders.

CUBAN INSURRECTION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, December 19.—Generals Espinar and Latorre, with three hundred and fifty soldiers, arrived to-day in the steamer from Spain. General Espenar will relieve Valmazda, and General Latorre will command the Eastern department.

A Spaniard, who had been taken prisoner by the insurrectionists, made his escape from Bayamo. He reports that a Spanish Major and Captain, belonging to the garrison who had refused to capitulate, had been executed. Other officers had been put in irons, and the soldiers had been set to work cleaning the streets of the town, which was destitute of provisions.

Bayamo was defended by but few men, nearly all the revolutionists being in the field. The insurrectionists continue in the neighborhood of Manzanillo.

Rumors have reached here of an engagement between the troops and insurgents in the vicinities of Halquin, Santiago de Cuba and Bayamo.

Building Improvements in St. Louis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, December 20.—The *Democrat* and *Times* publish statistics of the building in St. Louis during the present year. The *Democrat* says two thousand and eleven buildings have been erected, of which 1,514 are dwellings, 408 stores, 54 manufactories, 20 school houses and 11 churches; of these 133 are stone fronts, 1,642 brick and 236 wood. The estimated cost of these buildings is $15,060,000. The *Times* devotes over thirteen columns to the statement and description of the various improvements, and says the number of buildings erected will exceed 2,500, and that their value is from $28,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Newspaper Suspension.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, December 19.—Hunnicutt's paper, the *New Nation*, which stopped its daily issue some weeks since, wholly suspended to-day. The editor reproaches the Republican managers here with having presribed him, and announces himself as a candidate for Congsess from this District in opposition to the regular nominee.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 19, 1868.

Chief Justice Robertson, of the Superior Court of New York, died last evening.

The steamer St. Laurent, from Brest on the 8th, arrived to day.

Governor elect Hoffman has declined the escort by the 7th regiment to Albany on the occasion of his inauguration, on account of the fact that the trip will put the regiment to great expense and cause the introduction in Common Council of an appropriation to meet such expense.

At the order of Judge Nelson the motion to quash proceedings in the Fullerton case was indefinitely postponed by Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court today.

The Third Army Corps Union will hold a social re-union at Delmonico's Wednesday evening. General Sickles will preside and Generals Heintzleman and Hooker are expected to be present.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The Congressional Committee to investigate the election frauds in this city have arrived and will commence sessions to-morrow.

Commercial travelers are holding meetings here with the object of framing a petion to Congress to take action relative the license laws of various cities and States.

The skeletons of a number of the martyrs of the Wallabout prison ships were discovered in excavating a drain at the Navy Yard yesterday and arrangement, made for interment.

A memorial in opposition to the bill which passed the United States House of Representatives increasing the duty on copper has received the signatures of leading mercantile firms.

The bank of Candor, Tioga county, was broken open and robbed on Thursday night of $34,000.

The *Herald's* Havana letter of the 12th says: It is a fact that a gigantic insurrection exists in that Island; that it is supported or countenanced by the great mass of the native population, the exceptions being insignificant in point of numbers; that it has had many encounters with the Spanish troops, in which its supporters inflicted quite as much if not more damage than they suffered; and that the best informed among the disinterested and unprejudiced are already beginning to calculate on the ultimate success which shall leave Cubans free and independent.

Peruvian Fleet Difficulty at New Orleans.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—The steamer Havana or Maranon is again in trouble, the Collector having threatened her seizure on the ground of violation of the law in not exhibiting proper papers when they were called for, and that the changing of her flag was irregular. The facts are as follows: The vessel was purchased in New York by the Peruvian government, her owners contracting to deliver her at Southwest Pass, or wherever the Peruvian monitors might be. On her arrival at Southwest Pass the transfer was made, the Peruvian flag hoisted and her former Captain retained as sailing master, when the American register was sent to New York for cancellation. Senor Garcia has been notified by her former owner that the register cancelled was not intended to bring the vessel to this city; but while lying at South West Pass repairs to her machinery became necessary and she came here under the Peruvian flag, and has since been the victim of continued misfortunes. Having been the cause of a misunderstanding between Minister Garcia and Collector Fuller, yesterday officers boarded her and demanded to see her papers. The Captain replied that the vessel belonged to the Peruvian Navy, but he had no papers to exhibit, and referred the officers to Minister Garcia. The latter has received no official communication in reference to the matter, though he notified the Custom authorities that the Havana belonged to his Government, and expressed his readiness to answer any charge against her.

The whole trouble originated in her coming here for repairs. Had she remained at South West Pass no notice would have been taken of her. Collector Fuller states charges have been made against the vessel of violation of law, among others that powder had been landed from her in the night, and that the law compelled him to seize her unless her papers were regular. He, however, has referred the matter to the authorities at Washington and will take no further steps unless on advice from there. The vessel's manifest states she cleared for South West Pass.

To-night Secretary McCullough telegraphed to Collector Fuller to be governed by section sixty of the act of 1799, and informed him that Secretary Seward had charge of the question of non-compliance with the law by the Peruvians. It is stated Collector Fuller has ordered the revenue cutter Wilderness to intercept the Maranon should she attempt to go to sea without authority from the Custom House.

Twenty-eight of the officers and crew for the Peruvian fleet arrived last night. The monitors are still lying at the mouth of the river.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—There were thirty-three deaths in Memphis during last week.

—The Tennessee Legislature adjourns today until after the holidays.

—Jasper C. Griffin, a well known banker and cotton merchant of Memphis, died suddenly Sunday morning.

—At Lewiston, Me., on Saturday, Garrison's block of stores and offices were burned. Loss $15,000; insured.

—The steamer Era No. 1 was sunk in Red river on the 17th inst., with eighty-eight bales of cotton on board. No lives were lost.

—A Havana letter says it is rumored and generally believed that the Havana lottery is to be suppressed by the home government.

—The bridge at Elmore, Ohio, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad was burned yesterday. Connections will be broken until Tuesday.

—The State Senate of South Carolina has revoked the sentence of suspension against Senator Leslie, of Barnwell county, and re-admitted him to his seat.

—At Nashville Sarah Boyd, an old Irish woman, whose husband left her a short time since, was found dead yesterday in her bed. She died of starvation.

—L. F. Goena committed suicide at Louisville, on Friday night last, by shooting himself through the head. His wife's jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

—Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court has issued a temporary injunction to the Shore Railroad, restraining the bridging of the Connecticut river.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made on the night of the 18th, at Thompsonville, Mass., to throw the New York and Boston midnight express train from the track.

—In Charlotte, N. C., on Friday last, a dispute arose in the Mayor's office between a negro and Josiah Gleason, a prominent merchant, when the former drew a pistol and killed Gleason. The affair created intense excitement.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Scientific Lectures.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Another term of lectures is now just passing away, and we are as far from scientific discourses as we were last year. It seems incredible that a city like Pittsburgh, with its vast population, cannot boast of such necessary aids to knowledge. A manufacturing town should certainly be the very one to encourage, by every means, the spread of science, for is not science the cause of all manufacturing improvements, and by its aids are we not taught to invent or to simplify mechanical adaptations? The new processes of making steel, iron, and the very manufactures Pittsburgh boasts of, are due to its discoveries. Why should we here be dependant upon the work of other countries for our newest and best applied modes of making the articles by which we live. Why should not Pittsburgh boast of such men as Farady, Lyndall or Blackwell? Surely where the need is the greater the means should be found. It seems strange that science should be scouted where it is very necessary. This locality is noted for its wealthy citizens, many of whom have nobly risen from the ranks of the artizan to occupy places in the lap of wealth and luxury. Is not science a stepping stone to wealth—for by its teachings we can more easily accomplish our manufactures, and if labor be saved will not wealth accrue. Ideas are very progressive, and although a few years ago science met with a great many enemies, especially among ministers of religion, who, when the great science of geology was first promulgated to astonish the world with its marvellous truths, and give a real explanation of nature, condemned all who believed in it as infidels, or even worse. Now geology is taught in most of our theological colleges, and I can vouch, and prove if necessary, that a full, clear and true knowledge of theology cannot be obtained without an understanding of geology. Space forbids entering on this subject. This assertion may astonish some of our antiquated divines, but the man of theory and true practical ideas can easily discern its truth and cause. It is only of late years that the people of the west have turned their attention to science, and have before that time depended upon the discoveries of the learned of Great Britain and Europe, for even thier scholastic requirements. The time is however changing, and will eventually change. Of what (with few exceptions) great discoveries can the United States boast of in comparison with the grand and noble truths of Farady or any other great men of science of the East; discoveries from which we reap benefits? Is it right, or is it honest to rely upon other men's knowledge without endeavoring to add to it? We cannot expect a scientific man to spring from nothing. The knowledge of science is not a natural gift, like oratory; it requires study and close attention before even a smattering of it can be obtained, and how careful and with what eagerness does a scientific man still farther search for secrets. The first application to science is like a draught of enchanting water, making more thirsty than before.

The Western University, with its noble array of learned professors, offers good and extraordinary inducements in the study of science; but are its classes well attended, are its inducements eagerly sought after? Something should be done; surely parents are not the same as the ignorant laborer, who, being requested to send his son to school, astonished the missionary by stating that he had lived fifty years without being able to read and write and had done well, and guessed his son could do the same. It should be made the duty of the father to give his children the highest education his means will allow, for education, if rightly used, is equally of as much value as wealth. Twenty years from now the world will be considerably changed, and men will have to possess more knowledge than at present is thought requisite, otherwise they will be unable to keep up with an enlightened age.

How proud, and yet how humble, the man of science feels. Education is the true basis of superiority, and if aristocracy is to exist in this republican country (and it already absurdly exists,) let it consist of the learned, for then true aristocracy will exist. Science teaches, independent of its own blessed treasures, a great many points. It has a tendency to remove that false pride we almost naturally possess, the self-imagination that we have no peer; for researches in science, or a true study of nature, show us how small we are, and the deeper we dig into its mysteries the more humble we become, and illustrates wonderfully how meagre and insignificant are man's ideas in comparison with his Creator's.

Let us trust that if it be too late this season for a course of scientific lectures, some kind friend will take the initiative before next term, and endeavor to remove the incubus. It only requires energy and a little capital, and I feel assured that with a little perseverance and patience a scientific lecture will be sought gladly by all classes of society. PERCIVAL BECKETT, M. E.

Reduction of the State Debt.

Governor Geary has issued a proclamation communicating the welcome intelligence of the extinction of two millions, four hundred and fourteen thousand, eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-four cents of the State debt. This reduction has been effected in the space of fourteen months, ending November 30, 1868, and is a triumphant vindication of our State financial system under Republican administration. As affairs are now managed, the people of the State may look forward confidently to the extinction of the whole State debt before many years. In view of the fact that this favorable condition of the State finances has been brought about without any increase of the burdens of taxation, it is highly creditable to the State administration and will meet with the emphatic sanction of the people.

THE New York *Tribune*, speaking of the proposed abolition of the franking privilege, says: "A poor man who wants to write to his son in the far west must pay postage on his letter; but any scamp who can make a fac simile of a Congressman's stamp can mail a car load of useless rubbish every day in the week without paying a cent. Something might be gained by abolishing the use of frank stamps, but the only true way is to abolish franking."

A RESIGNATION.—Mr. H. Notingham has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Lake Shore Railroad. Mr. N. has been connected with the road for the past fifteen or sixteen years, and his resignation is universally regretted. It is stated that he will accept a prominent position on the Union Pacific road.

Christmas Proverbs.

"Christmas comes but once a year."

This is a glorious hearty old proverb, full of generosity and permission to go to full lengths enjoyment. If the children scream more loudly than usual with delight—if the boys and girls dance and frolic more wildly—if Jack takes an extra glass, or *paterfamilias* purchases a present which is a little too extravagant—never mind it for once—"Christmas comes but once a year!" Forget and forgive good folks, and we will forget and forgive in turn:

"So tap the wine and draw the beer,
Christmas comes but once a year."

"Christmas is talked of so long, that it comes at last."

This is an old Norman French proverb. *On a tant crie Noel que enfin il est venu.* It is another cheerful proverb, full of the spirit of the season, meaning that, whatever trouble or darkness may intervene, light and joy will come at last. It is the same as "It's a long lane that has no turning," or "a fast day is the eve of a feast-day." Perhaps it may have the suspicion of an old superstition, that, if we only hammer and weary away at anything long enough, we bring it to pass. So, then,

"Talk of it ere summer's past,
Christmas is sure to come at last."
"After Christmas comes Lent."

This is German; *Nach Weihnachten kommt Fasten.* This is a warning and solemn proverb, something like "it is dark under the lamp." However, as the Danes say, *Amboldt er ikke rod for en god Forhammer*, the anvil does not fear a good sledge-hammer, and he who has had a glorious feast-tide finds so much rational pleasure in a season of sobriety and quieter joy.

"The bow cannot always bent;
Pass Christmas comes the sober Lent."

"A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard."

A Danish proverb: *En grøn Juul giver en fed Kirkegaarn.* This is merely the old sanitary and weather theory, that unseasonable weather is unhealthy. When it is warm in winter, imprudent people expose themselves to the damp, unhealthy air, or become impatient of too much warm covering and are caught in "a cold snap to their sorrow." In the old times, when most people dwelt in badly warmed, badly constructed houses, such changes in the weather were of much greater significance than at present.

"An old bit of a truthful rule—
A Christmas green a churchyard full."

Closely allied to this, but without its terrible warning, we have the German proverb:

"Ist dans wetter un Weihnacht gründ,
So trent sich Mann, Weib und Kind."

Which in English means:

"Is the weather at Christmas mild?
It is joy to man and wife and child."

"Christmas is a good time to bleed horses in."

This was an old superstition, and was closely followed. The horses were run up and down until in a sweat, and then bled. As Tusser sings:

"Ere Christmas be passed let horses to be let blood,
For many a purpose it doth them much good."

"A green Christmas, a white Easter."
"*Gruene Weinacht, weisse Ostern.*"

German, of course. The same has another form:

"Weihnacht im Klee,
Ostern im Schnee."
"If Christmas be in clover,
Easter with snow 'll be heaped over."

And the same people say: "Ist dat Wetter um Weihnacht gelind, so währt die Kæite gewohnlich lange bis Fruehjahr hinein." "When the weather is mild at Christmas, cold weather lasts into spring." All of which proverbs receive important modifications, when applied to this our North American climate.

Among other sayws and proverbs, which may be cited in brief, are:

"Merry Christmas, happy New Year,
Your pockets full of money and your barrels full of beer."

"A Christmas box with five nails in it."

Herrick's little poems and rhymes on Christmas have become proverbial. They may be found in his "Charms and Ceremonies." So, too, is Tusser's hearty exhortation, with which I conclude:

"At Christmas be merry and thankful withal,
And feast thy poor neighbors, the great with the small."

—*Christmas Philadelphia Press.*

A Clear Case of Confidence.

A day or two ago, says the Cleveland *Leader*, a young tadderdemalion entered one of our prominent wholesale houses and accosted the kook-keeper with "I say, Mister, won't yer please lend me a quarter? I want to start in business as a news boy, and I'll pay yer back the money, sure!" The benevolent young man quizzed the little urchin for a few minutes out of curiosity, and he told his story with such apparent honesty that he created a favorable inapression upon the book-keeper, and he gave him a quarter to set him up in business. With many thanks and the most extravagant assurances that he would repay him the following day, the lad bounded out of the store. In less than an hour four or five more little ragamuffins came in, each begging for a quarter to embark in the sale of newspapers. The success of confidence boy number one had been doubtless related to them, and they had thought to try the same game. As may be imagined, however, our book-keeper mildly but firmly refused to furnish them the capital. It is needless to say that the enterprising pioneer in the scheme has not been seen since.

A MISTAKE.—Col. J. J. Lawrence, formerly Superintendent of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Middle Division, Pennsylvania Central.—*Erie Republican.*

A mistake. Mr. Lawrence has been appointed General Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; and in this connection we may say he is a native of Harrisburg, and one of the most useful men in his profession. The Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad will remain under the Superintendency of Mr. S. A. Black, whose services to this road are of a character to render him invaluable in its operation. So says the Harrisburg *State Guard.*

—A contract for building a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Keokuk has been closed with the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburg, for one million dollars. The bridge is to be of iron, like the one at Dubuque, and is to be commenced in the spring and finished within the year.

—Dr. Usher Parsons, an eminent and venerable physician of Providence, Rhode Island, died on Saturday, aged eighty-eight years. He was surgeon of the flag-ship Lawrence in the battle of Lake Erie, and the last surviving commissioned officer of the Perry fleet.

—An informal meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade was held on Saturday to consider what measures were necessary to secure the enlargement of the Erie Canal and the reduction of tolls. Important action will be taken in a few days.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EPHEMERIS.

—Lotta laughs and lingers in Chicago.

—Newark, N. J., longs for a huge hotel.

—The final state of the poll—baldness.—*Judy.*

—Wild cats worry worthy Canadian woodmen.

—England depends on Bombay for some of her hay.

—Mr. Beecher's church possesses three deaconesses.

—In Chiaago Parepa had an audience of three thousand.

—In Texas pork costs six cents a pound more than beef.

—Portsmouth, N. H., has a pumpkin pie nine feet in diameter.

—The greatest marriage settlement in the world—Utah.—*Judy.*

—$4,000,000 is the amount of legacy tax on Rothschild's estate.

—There is, in France, one lunatic to every four hundred sane men.

—Tusk-hoister is the Chicago name for a professor of toothology.

—Madeline Jennings-nèe Henriques is about to return to the stage.

—Chicago pork-packers cut up the porcine victims with circular saws.

—The new buildings of the Park Bank, in New York, cost $1,250,000.

—$200,000 worth of pork is pickled daily during the season in Cincinnati.

—Victor Emanuel is the royal personage who now suffers from rheumatism.

—A charming young negress is one of the newest Parisian theatrical stars.

—At the inebriate asylum in Boston drunkards are reformed at $40 apiece.

—When a man has *looked around*, can he be said to have had a circular saw?

—Dorê has drawn a portrait in black and blue crayon of Rossini in his coffin.

—Snails cooked in their shells are said to taste very like clams, but are not so tough.

—Fernando Wood's autograph sold for ten whole cents in New York the other day.

—In his new series of readings in London Dickens dilates on the death of Nancy and Sykes.

—Ex-President Pierce is again seriously ill. This is an event of importance—to Mr. Pierce.

—An exchange says the greatest novelty is a seal ring with a portrait of the owner in cameo.

—A New York paper says: "Grecian architecture—the stoops that ladies use at present."

—The Lowell *Courier* thinks the reason why "murder will out" is because "blood will tell."

—Matilda Herron is to deliver the inaugural address on the opening, as a theatre, of Tammany Hall.

—Some sanguinary mortal in Savannah is building a house the mortar of which is mixed with blood.

—E. L. Davenport is playing in Rhode Island, where he has had $7,500 worth of jewelry stolen from him.

—Tommy is dead. Tommy was a Japaknee who came to America some years ago with Commodore Perry.

—Mrs. D. P. Bowers is playing Leah in Philadelphia. Mr. Edwin Forrest is playing Lear some place else.

—There is said to be a mental telegraph now at work between New York and Louisville, managed by spiritualists.

—Mrs. Emma Waller, one of the tragedy queens of the past, is again on the war trail, being now playing in Canada.

—Private theatricals are at present peculiarly popular with the prominent people of Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

—Fine large brook trout caught in the bounding brooks of the Rocky Mountains grace the tables of Chicagoan epicures.

—M. Berryer, the great Freinch lawyer, died without a single decoration, as he always refused to accept such vanities.

—Out in the wild West, Vigilant Committees hang Mayors. He of Laramie received that sort of attention the other day.

—$3,000,000 worth of new buildings have been put up in New Haven, which styles itself the business centre of Connecticut.

—"My immortal" is a sweet pet name, and so much less common than my pet, or my darling. Rossini was called that by his wife.

—All of Baron Von Beust's decorations which were stolen from his house during his absence, were found in a pawn-broker's shop.

—After all her wanderings in India, China, Japan and Australia, Madame Anna Bishop is going to settle down in New York.

—A man in Stamford, Connecticut, having lost both hands and one foot; would be glad to have a velocipede which he could propel.

—The Emperor of Russia and the family of the King of Saxony are all very fond of reading American books and books about America.

—Petroleum V. Nasby will lecture in Philadelphia on Wednesday for the benefit of the widows and orphans fund of a post of the G. A. R.

—Chicago calls New York an eastern frontier city, and Philadelphia replies that New York is merely a station between the Quaker City and Boston.

—A young lady who saw a steam fire-engine in Boston on Saturday, for the first time, innocently inquired why they boiled the water before they threw it on the fire.

—Gustave Dore, on the day of the Empress's *fete*, offered an exquisite pen-and-ink sketch drawn on wood to the Empress, and a copy of his "Purgatoire" *avant la lettre*, to His Majesty.

—Putnam county, Ohio, is an extravagant place. The authorities have rashly gone to the expense of building a gaol and then have for six months had no one in it but the gaoler.

—Philadelphia may be the City of Brotherly Love, but after considering the case of the Twitchells, who recently murdered their mother, we are forced to doubt if it can be called the City of Filial Affection.

—A german in Quincy, Illinois, although he lacks a strawberry mark on his left arm, possesses a blood mark on his cheek shaped like a deer. Happy man thus always to have his *deer* pressing his cheek.

—Maryland farmers are, many of them, abandonding the culture of the peach, whose yield is uncertain, and have undertaken the raising of strawberries and potatoes, which are more reliable and profitable.

—Robert Bonner, who seems to be very recklessly disposing of the contents of his stables, gave Dr. McCosh a horse worth $1,500, and now the the valuable equine quadruped has been stolen from the learned President of Princeton.

—We thought English was well stretched when the word velocipedestrians was made for the benefit of riders on that instrument; but some one has found a name for the teachers of the art of velocipedestrianism, who he calls velocipedagogues.

—Baron Rothschild left an annuity of 2,500 francs to every clerk who had been ten years in his service. This benevolent action must have been particularly aggravating to those clerks who had been but nine years and a half employed by him.

—A couple of Houston negroes got into a quarrel over cards, and one chased the other into the bayou, where he was drowned. Now there arises the interesting question whether it is murder. Probably nothing but momentary insanity.—[*Boston Post.*

—Carl Benson being challenged to make a rhyme for velocipede, got off this impromptu:

"There was a man on a velocipede,
Who said I need not give my hoss a feed:
Without oats or hay
He will go all the day.
It's a cheap thing to keep a velocipede."

—"Heller, the magician," perpetrated, not long ago, the following sarcasm on his competitor, Prof. Anderson:

"Shakespeare wrote well,
And Dickens wrote Weller;
Anderson is hell,
And I am Heller."

—On Friday night a grand concert in aid of the Lincoln Institute, a school for soldiers orphan sons, was given in Philadelphia, by Misses Kellogg, Alida Topp and others. In addition to her free professional services at the concert, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg presented the Institute with $250 in cash.

—The following is the territorial extent in square miles of several cities in the Union; New York City, 22; Philadelphia, 126½; Buffalo, 37; Pittsburgh, 24; Louisville, 12 3-10; Chicago, 23¾; Brooklyn, 25; Cincinnati, 7. It is proposed to enlarge Cincinnati.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 18th inst., says: During the past week the following vessels cleared from this port with petroleum: Brig Marianna, for Lisbon, with 88,773 gallons; brig S. W. Welsh, for Trieste, with 101,546 do.; bark Baras, for Cork, with 134,991 do.; bark Valkyna, for Antwerp, with 201,654 do.; bark Volkynia, for Marseilles, with 96,335 do., making a total of 737,879 gallons for the week, and 37,938,583 since the first of January, 1868, being an increase of 9,789,911 gallons as compared with the same period in 1867.

A New Propelling Power.

The Missouri *Democrat* has the subjoined sketch of the new Hunter propeller:

The peculiarity of this invention consists in the paddle, which is composed of a number of steel floats arranged in a strong iron chamber. This frame is firmly bolted to a vertical shaft or beam which is keyed in an axis placed near its upper end. On the centre of the axis a bell crank is keyed, and to this the piston rod of the engine is adjusted.

On operating the engine the shaft is caused to oscillate, which carries the paddle backwards and forward in the line of the vessel's motion. In passing forward all the floats open by self-action, thereby avoiding all resistence, while in passing backwards they instantly close, thereby obtaining the greatest possible resistance from the water.

The cylinder is very short—a foot or fifteen inches being deemed sufficient for the largest vessels. The travel of the piston through 12 or 15 inches would give a propelling stroke varying according to the length of the paddle shaft, of from 10 to 20 feet. The shortness of the cylinder permits great rapidity of the stroke—150 complete propelling strokes per minute being readily obtained from any good engine.

The larger the vessel the greater would be the length of the propeller shaft, and consequently the greater the mechanical advantage given to the water. This leverage principle is seen in its greatest perfection in the ordinary oar—a long tapering oar has no perceptible slip—it holds in the water as against a fixed body, and all power expended by the oarsman goes to propel the boat. Dr. Hunter's paddle acts precisely on this oar principle. There is no displacement of water. It does not travel backwards, but merely holds against the water, so that the entire power of the engine goes on the boat in the line of its motion, and with less friction and loss of power than in the ordinary wheel or screw.

We do not see why it should not be applicable to boats and barges on the Mississippi: It can be placed in the stern, where it is perfectly guarded, and it is said to work perfectly, even in dead water.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "We have on various occasions called the attention of our readers to the intimate relation between the climatology of a country and its forests, showing that as the latter are cut away the amount of rain decreases. An interesting instance of the converse of this proposition has just been announced in connection with the climate of Egypt. For a long time, as it is well known, rain has never fallen in Upper Egypt at all, and in the Delta only on five or six days in the year. Some years ago, however, Mehemet Ali planted twenty millions of trees on the Delta, and they have now attained a considerable size. The result is that the number of rainy days has gradually increased from five or six every year to forty, with the prospect of attaining a still greater proportion hereafter.

WOMEN have no greater weakness for dress than men. Any opinion to the contrary is founded on the fact that the dress of women is more demonstrative and showy. This, however, does not involve a greater expenditure. A man sees the last of a one hundred dollar bill in getting a suit of clothes; a woman spends fifty dollars, and is accused of indefensible extravagance. Of ten men and ten women, taken in the street as they come, it will be found that the men spend two dollars to every one of the women. Of course a majority of the men won't admit this; but it is truth, nevertheless.—*Boston Post.*

DENTISTRY

TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN!

NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED.
A FULL SET FOR $8,

AT DR. SCOTT'S.

378 PENN STREET, 3D DOOR ABOVE HAND.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF GENUINE VULCANITE. mys:d&T

GAS FIXTURES

WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers,
AND LAMP GOODS.
Also, CARBON AND LUBRICATING OILS,
BENZINE, &c.
No. 147 Wood Street.
se9:n22 Between 5th and 6th Avenues.

GLASS, CHINA, CUTLERY.

100 WOOD STREET.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE VASES,
BOHEMIAN AND CHINA,
NEW STYLES,
DINNER SETS, TEA SETS,
GIFT CUPS,
SMOKING SETS,
A large stock of
SILVER PLATED GOODS
of all descriptions.

Call and examine our goods, and we feel satisfied no one need fail to be suited.

R. E. BREED & CO.

R. E. BREED & CO., R. E. BREED & CO.,

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PIANOS, ORGANS, &C.

BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.
Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano,
AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $450 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—An entire new stock of
KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS;
HAINES BROS., PIANOS;
PRINCE & CO'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS and TREAT, LINSLEY & CO'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
CHARLOTTE BLUME,
de8 43 Fifth avenue, Sole Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION.
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND SEWING MACHINE.
IT HAS NO EQUAL,

BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD, AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST.
Agents wanted to sell this Machine.
CHAS. C. BALSLEY,
Agent for Western Pennsylvania.
Corner FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS, over Richardson's Jewelry Store. o64

MERCHANT TAILORS.

B. TIEGEL,
(Late Cutter with W. Hespenheide,)
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 53 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.
se26:v21

NEW FALL GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
Just received by HENRY MEYER.
se14: Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

PERCEVAL BECKETT,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
And Solicitor of Patents.
(Late of P. F. W. & C. Railway.)
Office, No. 79 FEDERAL STREET, Room No. 3 up stairs. P. O. Box 50, ALLEGHENY CITY.
MACHINERY, of all descriptions, designed.
BLAST FURNACE and ROLLING MILL DRAWINGS furnished. Particular attention paid to designing COLLIERY LOCOMOTIVES. Patents confidentially solicited. An EVENING DRAWING CLASS for mechanics every WEDNESDAY NIGHT. ap4:n88

CEMENT, SOAP STONE, &c.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT DRAIN PIPE.

Cheapest and best Pipe in the market. Also, ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENT for sale.
R. B. & C. A. BROCKETT & CO.
Office and Manufactory—340 REBECCA ST., Allegheny. Orders by mail promptly attended to. je22:r83

500 BUSHELS
PRIME SOUTHERN RED WHEAT,
To arrive and for sale by
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TRIMMINGS AND NOTIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
ROMAN SILK BOWS.
Lace Collars.
LADIES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
Rosewood Handkerchief and Glove Boxes
WATCH STANDS AND CIGAR CASES,
WRITING DESKS AND ALBUMS.
The finest and cheapest assortment of
WAX AND CHINA DOLLS,
TRAVELING CASES,
CARTE DE VISITE BASKETS,
LADIES' & GENTS UNDERWEAR,
LADIES FINE KNIT OPERA HOODS,
The New Striped Felt Skirt.
WOOLEN GOODS at Cost.
Fine Embroidered Slipper Patterns. Beautiful Embroidered Cushions.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 and 80 Market Street.
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MACRUM & CARLISLE,
NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE,
THE NEW SKIRT,
"LE PANIER PERFECTION."
"THE FAVORITE," "THE POPULAR,"
"THE RECEPTION,"
THOMPSON'S TWIN SPRING,
"WINGED ZEPHYR,"
"GLOVE FITTING," CORSETS AND PATENT "PANIERS."
THE NEW GORED OVER SKIRT, "BELLE HELENE," richly embroidered; an elegant street or Skating Skirt.
RICH RIBBONS FOR BOWS, SCARFS AND SASHES.
ROMAN STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
SATINS, all shades and widths.
FLOWERS, PLUMES, HATS AND BONNETS.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR.
The richest and latest novelties in GIMPS, FRINGES AND BUTTONS.
We especially direct attention to the great excellence of the HARRIS SEAMLESS (Rouilion) KID GLOVES" over all others, and for which we are the Sole Agents.
A complete line of GENTLEMEN'S "STAR" SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SELLING AGENTS FOR LOCKWOOD'S PAPER GOODS, and all other popular makes.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
NO. 19 FIFTH AVENUE.
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A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DENNISON & HECKERT,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have just received a large and judiciously assorted stock of
EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY,
Kid Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Slipper Patterns, Zephyr Goods, Scarfs and Gents Furnishing Goods,
and Notions generally.
A splendid selection is afforded in special novelties suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
to which the attention of lady readers is specially called.
DENNISON & HECKERT,
de8 NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

BARGAINS IN ALMOST EVERYTHING.
REAL HEM STITCH, all Linen, HANDKERCHIEFS, 17c, 19c, 22c and upwards.
TAPE BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS 6¼c, 8c to 50c.
All our HATS at one-half regular prices.
All the new BALMORAL SKIRTS and Bradley's latest styles of HOOP SKIRTS, at the Lowest Prices in the City.
GENTS' MERINO VEST and DRAWERS, 40c to $5.00.
AT EATON'S,
No. 17 Fifth Avenue.
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CRACKER BAKERIES.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHERS
OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
OYSTER, WATER, BUTTER, SUGAR, SODA, CREAM, SCOTCH and LEMON BISCUITS.
For Sale by Every Grocer in the City.
Bakery, No. 91 Liberty St.
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H. J. LANCE,
DYER AND SCOURER.
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Sealer of Weights and Measures,
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(Between Liberty and Ferry streets
Orders promptly attended to. ap18:

HAIR AND PERFUMERY.

JOHN PECK, Ornamental Hair
HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, No. 133 Third street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh.
Always on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' WIGS, BANDS, CURLS; Gentlemen's WIGS, TOPEES, SCALPS, GUARD CHAINS, BRACELETS, &c. A good Price in cash will be given for RAW HAIR.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting done the neatest manner. mh2:n9

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KITTANNING
EXTRA HEAVY
Barred Flannel,
A VERY LARGE STOCK,
Now Offered,
IN GOOD STYLES.
M'ELROY,
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WHOLESALE
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WOOD STREET.

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WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AT EASTERN PRICES,
NO. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS,
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CLOSING OUT SALE OF
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,
AT
NO. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET,
CONTINUED.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS
REDUCED to close out before taking stock.
Now is time to get useful HOLIDAY PRESENTS cheap.
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NEW GOODS!

WATERPROOF—all colors and qualities.
CASSIMERES—for Men's and Boys' Wear.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS—Large assortment.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS.
IRISH POPLIN—$1.00 per yard.
VELOUS POPLINS.
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PALERMA CLOTH—for Suits.
BLACK SICILIAN LUSTRES.
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Large assortment of PLAIDS.
Full stock of DRESS GOODS, at Lowest Eastern Prices.
THEODORE F. PHILLIPS',
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NEW GOODS.
NEW ALPACCAS.
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CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
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CONFECTIONERIES.

GEORGE BEAVEN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CREAM CANDIES AND TAFFIES,
And dealer in all kinds of FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, SAUCES, JELLIES, &c., &c.
se4 113 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

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DECEMBER 1868.
FOR 30 DAYS ONLY,
CARPETS
AT RETAIL
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

We offer FOR A FEW WEEKS ONLY our goods at a large reduction from regular rates. Our stock is full and complete in all departments, and we shall sell the best qualities and styles of Carpets at prices at which we cannot replace them, giving our customers an opportunity of obtaining Bargains that may never be offered again. This special sale will continue only until the time of taking our annual inventory of stock at the end of this month.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
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51. 51. 51.
FIFTH AVENUE.
M'CALLUM BROTHERS,
GRAND CLEARING SALE OF
CARPETS.
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION
For Cash,
UNTIL WE TAKE STOCK.
M'CALLUM BROTHERS.
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REDUCTION!!
CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
&c., &c.
We offer our stock at reduced prices for a SHORT TIME before commencing to take stock. Now is the time to buy.
BOYARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
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ANNUAL REDUCTION.

OUR REGULAR DECEMBER CLEARANCE SALE is now fully inaugurated, at prices that secure BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER BEFORE, in
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Good Carpets for 25 cents a Yard.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
AND COMPANY,
No. 23 Fifth Street.

DYER AND SCOURER.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
NO. 567 LIBERTY STREET,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW
WALL PAPERS,
For Halls, Parlors and Chambers,
NOW OPENING, AT
107 Market St., near Fifth Ave.,
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
se18:

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 19, 1868.

There is but little change to note in the general tone of markets, compared with last week, excepting perhaps that the firmness in grain has relaxed somewhat, and the impression which prevailed to some extent that prices were likely to go considerably higher, has lost ground. The demand for almost everything is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, and, as a consequence, the volume of business continues light.

APPLES—The arrivals have increased somewhat during the past two or three days, but, as yet the demand is up to the supply, and prices are maintained. We continue to quote at $3,50 to $4 for fair to good and $4,50 to $5 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Unchanged, at 70 to 75 in kegs and 80 to 85 in kegs.

BUTTER—Is in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 38 to 40 for good, and 43 to 45 for prime to choice.

BEANS—$3,50 to $3,75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at 5 to 5¼ cents.

CRANBERRIES—$23 to $25 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Sales; $1 to $1,10 per bush.

COTTON—Sales 11 bales Tennessee Middlings at 23 cts.

CHEESE—Unchanged—15 to 20 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 10 to 11c.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand fair and market steady with sales of Peaches at 12 to 13 for quarters, and 14 to 15 for halves, and Apples at 9 to 11c.

EGGS—Dull, at 30 to 32 cts.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny Diamond Scales of 58 loads at $30 to $38. Baled is still quoted at $23 to $28, on wharf.

HOMINY—$6,25 to $6,50 per bbl.

HEMP—quoted at $210 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales Corn Husks at 3c.

POTATOES—Sales of Peach Blows, in store, at 85 to 90 per bushel.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged but little offering and bnt little wanted—$1,85 for prime No. 1 Red Winter. Oats in limited supply and firm at 63 to 64c, on track, and 66 to 67c for small lots in store. Corn is scarce and in demand, and we now quote prime new Ear at 85c, on track, and 90c, in store. Dealers are paying $1,45 to $1,48 for Rye, but distillers would doubtless pay $1,50 for a round lot. Barley is quiet and nominal at $1,95 to $2 for No. 1 Spring.

LARD—Is firm and advancing; we now quote prime kettle rendered at 17½ to 18c, in tierces.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Winter Strained is quoted firm at $1,50, in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—Has declined; sale 33 of bbls rendered at 10½c.

PEA NUTS—Unchanged at $2.

SALT—Is firm but unchanged; Allegheny river brands quoted at $1,85 on track, and $2 in store.

WHISKY—Highwines are quoted at $1.

ONIONS—Sales at $1,50 to $1,75.

FEATHERS—Sales to the trade at 75 to 80 for live geese, and 85 to 90 in a retail way.

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote Western Flours at $7,50 to $8,25 for Spring Wheat, and $9,00 to $9,50 for Winter Wheat. The Pearl Mill quote their best brands, made of the best Wheat, as follows: Extra Family Flour, in barrels, at $9,50, and, in sacks, $9,20 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,20, and, in sacks, $9,80 per barrel; Spring Wheat Flour, in barrels, $8,00, and, in sacks, $7,70 per barrel. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra Family, (Winter) in barrels, $9,50, and, in sacks, $9,20 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,00, and, in sacks, $9,70 per barrel, and Spring, $8,00, in barrels, and $7,70, in sacks, per barrel.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 135⅝.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 19, 1868.

GOLD.

The stringency in money was very severe during the morning, and also well into the afternoon. The demand was active on call; the rates paid were 7 per cent. currency and seven per cent. gold, as well as 1-32 per cent. commission in addition to the legal rate in gold, and 1-32@11-16@¼ per cent. in addition to legal currency. On Stock Exchange, at one time, there was a difference of ¼@¼ per cent. between cash and regular, and ¾ per cent. between cash and buyers for thirty days. These high rates induced some of the Shylocks to hold their money for still greater shaves, but towards three o'clock the demand lessened and the market was a little easier, loans being made at 6@7 per cent., and finally at 7 per cent. currency discount, with the market unsettled and next to nothing doing. Sterling dull at 9¼@9½c per cent. Gold firmer; opened at 135½, declined to 135, advanced to 136 and under the warlike private telegrams from Europe closed at 135⅝.

BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement is unfavorable, but the loss in legal tenders is not so large as was expected, and in the whole was well received. The decrease in legal tenders represents the shipments to the South, and the difference between loss in deposits and in that in loans, specie and greenbacks shows that in round numbers the banks have lost $5,000,000 in legal tenders and National Bank notes during the week. Loans, $262,434,180; decrease, $925,964. Specie, $18,643,584; decrease, $497,194. Circulation, $34,353,758; increase, $147,852. Deposits, $183,077,228; decrease, $6,260,187. Legal Tenders, $50,796,133; decrease, $3,219,-32.

BONDS AND STOCKS.

Governments heavy. Coupons '81, 114¼@114¼; do. '62, 110¼@110¾; do. '64, 106¼@106¼; do. '65, 107¼@107¾; do. new, 109¾@109¾; do. '67, 109¾@109⅞; do. '68, 110@110⅜; 10-40s, 105@105½.

State bonds higher; Missouris, 90@90¾; Old Tennessees, 68¼@69; New do, 68¼@68¾; North Carolinas, 62¼@63; Virginias, 55a55¾.

Stocks are strong. New York Central continues the great feature and is sustained by reports of a stock dividend before January first, and has touched 134, but Northwestern, Rock Island and Pacific Mail have also materially advanced, the closing quotations being generally up to the highest of the day. Erie was exceptionally weak.

Five thirty Prices:—Cumberland Coal, 37@37¾; Wells Fargo Express, 25@25¼; American, 44¼@46; Adams, 48¾@49; United States, 45½@46; Merchants Union, 15½@15⅞; Quicksilver, 21¼@21¾; Canton, 47@48; Pacific Mail, 114¾@115; W. U. Telegraph, 35½@35⅞; New York Central, 133⅞@134; Erie, 37¾@38; do. preferred, 60@60¾; Hudson, 126¾@127; Hariem, 120; Reading, 97½@97¾; Terre Haute, 35@38; do. preferred, 66@63; Wabash, 56@56¼; do. preferred, 70@72; St. Paul, 84½@84¾; Fort Wayne, 101¾@101¾ Ohio and Mississippi, 29¼@29¾; Michigan Central, 125½; Michigan Southern, 89@89¼; Illinois Central, 143½ Pittsburgh, 84@84½; Toledo, 101¼@101½; Rock Island, 109¼@109¾; Northwestern, 77¾@77¾; do. preferred, 80¼@80¾.

Mining shares dull; Gregory, 15; Smith & Parmelee, 330.

Copper stocks at Boston—Calumet, 50; Copper Falls, 14; Franklin, 14; Hecla, 7; Hancock, 3¾; Minnesota, 2; Quincy, 18.4

Exports of gold for the week, $272,547; Imports for the week—dry goods, $691,949. general merchandise.

SUB-TREASURY.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $119,692; Payments, $530,508; Balance, $90,019,383.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—Sales 47 hds. Tobacco lugs to manufacturing at $5a23. Hogs $9,25a9,50, gross. Cotton 23¼. Mess pnrk 28. Lard 17¼a18, Bulk shoulders 11¼; clear rib sides 15; clear sides 15½. Wheat $1,75a1,90. Corn 60. Oats 56a57. Rye $1,40. Super flour $5,50a5.75. Whiskey raw free at $1,00.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Cotton is a shade firmer, with sales of 3,200 bales at 25¼a25½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts, 5,284 bbls; dull and 5a10c lower, with sales of 690 bbls at $6,00a6,35 for superfine State and western, $6,70a7,50 for common to choice extra State, $6,80a8,00 for do. extra western, $8,50a10,00 for good to choice white wheat extra, $7,10a9,60 for common to choice R. H. O., $7,75a9,00 for common to fair extra St. Louis, and $10,00a12,50 for good to choice do.; closing quiet; included in the sales were 1,000 bbls good extra State, for first half of January, at $7,40; California Flour dull and heavy, with sales of 150 sks at $5,75a9,50 via Horn, and $10,50a11,50 via Isthmus. Rye Flour a shade easier and more active; sales of 550 bbls at $6,75a8,25. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky quiet at $1,02a1,03 for western free. Wheat—no receipts; dull and heavy, closing 1a2c lower; sales 41,000 bush at $1,58a1,60 for No 3 spring, the latter an extreme, $1,70 for choice No 1 do, and $2,10 for prime amber Michigan. Rye quiet and steady at $1.55 for western. Barley dull. Barley Malt quiet. Corn; receipts 27,232 bush; heavy and one cent lower; sales 53,000 bush at $1,12a1,14 for old mixed western in store and afloat, 97ca$1 for new do, 99ca$1,08 for new prime yellow and $1a1,08 for new white southern. Oats; receipts 250 bush; dull and heavy; sales 13,000 bush western afloat at 78½c; nominal in store at 76c. Rice firm and quiet at 8a9c. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet; sales of Havana at 11¼c. Molasses dull. Petroleum steady, at 18a18¼c for crude, and 32a32½c for refined, in bond. Hops quiet and steady. Coal quiet. Leather; hemlock sole steady at 28½a29c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light and middle weights, Wool quiet and firm, with sales of 500,000 pounds at 47½a52½c for domestic fleece, 57½c for combings, 70c for scoured, 41a52c for pulled, and 60c for tubbed. Linseed oil firm at 98a1,00. Spirits Turpentine quiet and unchanged. Alcohol $2a2,05. Metals—Sheeting Copper unchanged at $33; iugot copper dull, at $24,50 a24,75 for immediate delivery. Pig Iron is in fair request for Scotch at $40a42, and the market is dull and drooping for American at $33a42; bar dull at $90a95; refined English and American sheet quiet at $10,50a11,50. Russian nails quiet at 5¼a5½ for cut; 7¾a7 for clinch and 27a80 for horse shoe. Pork steady and quiet; 1,200 barrels at $27,50a37,62; new mess $26a26,25; old mess $20a21,50; prime $25a26; prime mess $27. Thin mess beef steady; 230 barrels at $9a16,50 for new plain mess; $14a19 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet at $28a30 for prime mess and $31a37 for India mess; hams—sales 150 bbls at $30a33. Cut meats steady; sales 290 packages at 10¼a11¼c for shoulders, 13a16 for hams; middles steady and quiet; sales 200 boxes at 14½ for long clear, 14¼a14¾ for short ribbed. Dressed hogs quiet at 11¼a11¾ for western, 11¾a12 for city. Lard quiet; sales 65 tierces at 16¼a17½ for steam, 17¼a17⅝ for kettle rendered; also 1,350 tierces steam, seller January, February and March, at 16¾a17½. Butter steady, at 25a40c for Ohio, 40a50c for State. Cheese firm at 14a19c. Freights to Liverpool firmer; engagements for 22,000 bush wheat at 7½ per steam.

Latest—Flour closed dull and a shade lower. Wheat dull and declining for spring, quiet and unchanged for western. Rye nominally unchanged. Oats dull and heavy at 76c in store and 78a78¼c for western. Corn quiet at $1,12 for old mixed western in store and afloat, 98ca$1,00 for new mixed western. Pork very quiet and unchanged. Beef quiet and steady. Cut Meats quiet without decided change. Bacon quiet. Lard steady at 17a17¼c for fair to prime steam. Eggs at 38a39c.

Dry Goods—The market for woolen goods is rather quiet, yet the prices for all seasonable styles are well maintained, while unseasonable can be bought at the same concession in prices. Balmoral skirts of certain makes are being closed out at lower figures; Bruners A X B are reduced to 18,50 and B B to 17. The market for Cotton goods is buoyant, with a fair inquiry for medium and low grades of bleached and unbleached muslins and printed calicoes. Atlantic A sheetings advanced to 16; do. H and Pacific A 15½; Pacific H 15; Atlantic H 13; do. V 13½; do. N 10; Pacific L, fine sheetings, 12a13¼; Pocasset K 12½; Laconia B 12½; Nashua O 13; Mass. B B 13a13½; Portsmouth P 9; do. B 7½, and Tremont E 10½. Amoskeag A, Bleached Muslin, 15½; Androscoggin 16½; Fruit of the Loom 17a 17½; Lonesdale 16½a17; Maxwell 21a21½; Pepperells 9; do. E 4. Sheetings sell at 47½a50. Prints 12½a13 for all popular makes, while Merrimack D and Cocheco bring 13½ readily.

CHICAGO, December 19.—Eastern exchange firm at ¼ off buying and par selling. Flour dull, at $5,62½a6,75 for spring extras. Wheat quiet and easier, at 1¾a 2¼c lower; sales No. 1 at $1,17a1,18, No. 2 $1,10¾a1,11¾, closing quiet at $1,10¾a1,11 for No. 2; sales No. 2 since Change at $1,11¼. Corn dull and drooping and 4c lower for new shelled; old neglected and entirely nominal; sales 44a47c for regular and fresh receipts, and 43a43½ for short receipts, closing dull at 44 for regular; kiln dried quiet, at 52½a53 for No. 2, and 50a52 for rejected. Oats quiet and ½c lower; sales of No. 2 at 42½a45c, and rejected at 41½a42½, closing dull at 44½ for No. 2. Rye dull and 2a2½c lower; sales of No. 1 at $1,12a1,13, No. 2 at $1,10, closing at $1,12 for No. 1 and $1,10 for No. 2. Barley dull and 5c lower; sales of No. 2 at $1,45a1,49, closing at $1,45. Highwines quiet at 94c. Provisions less active. Mess Pork 12½a13c lower; sales at $26a26,75 for cash, and $26a26,50 sellers for February and March, Lard firm at 16½a17c for cash, and 16¾a17 sellers for January and February. Green hams sold at 13a13½, sweet pickled hams at 14a14½c. Dressed Hogs active at $10a10,50 dividing on 200 pounds. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours have amounted to 7,324 barrels of flour, 41,759 bushels of wheat, 55,630 bushels of corn, 26,904 bushels of oats, 5,157 bushels of rye, 8,858 bushels of barley, 19,633 head of hogs. The shipments for the same time were 10,833 barrels of flour, 1,475 bushels of wheat, 28,480 bushels of corn, 3,946 bushels of oats, 2,220 bushels of rye, 1,920 bushels of barley, 5,298 head of hogs.

Cattle Market—Cattle steady and firm at $3,75a5 for butchers. Cows and Steers at $6,12½ for good shipping. Hogs firmer and a shade higher at $8,90a9,37½.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—Flour steady at $7,50a8,00 for family. Wheat in moderate demand at $1,80 for No. 1. Corn firm at 70a77c; shelled, 73a74c. Oats dull at 63a64c. Rye dull at $1.48 for No. 1. Cotton firm at 33¾c for middling. Butter firm at 30a40c for fair to choice. Eggs, 33c. Cheese firm at 17½a19c; demand good. Hay firm at $15a18 per ton on arrival. Linseed Oil held at $1,02, with a fair demand. Lard firm at 14a15c. Petroleum firm at 29a30c for refined. Whisky in good demand at $1. Clover Seed firm at $4,50. Flax dull at $2. Timothy firm at $2,75a3,00. Hogs firm, and sold at $9a9,60 gross, and $11a11,65 net; receipts, 4,300. Provisions irregular; a good deal of country stuff offering, which had a dampening influence. Mess Pork held at $28,50, but country was offered rather freely at $28, without finding buyers for city. Lard held at 18¼c, but good brands of country sold at 17½, and dull at that. Bulk Meats dull at 11c, 13¼c, 14 and 14½c for sides; not much demand for clear. Bacon; sides wanted, but none are out of smoke. Sugar Cured Hams in but light demand at 17a17½c. Green Meats sold at 10a13¼c for shoulders, sides and hams. Gold, 135 buying. Exchange dull at ½a1-10 discount buying. The demand for money continues pressing at 10a12 per cent. for the best paper.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—Tobacco, nothing doing. Cotton and Hemp, nothing doing. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of super at $5,50a6,50, extra $6,85a7,40, treble extra $8,75a9,00. Wheat stiff at $1,67a 1,67½a1,75 for prime fall, and $1,95a2,10 choice do. Corn depressed and lower; sales at 54a68c for white and mixed, and 75c for fancy white. Oats flat at 56a58c. Barley unchanged at $2,50 for fall. Rye $1,25a1,30, the latter price extreme. Whiskey firm at 95c. Pork firm at $27,50a28,00, the latter for extra heavy. Bulk Meats firm at 10½a10¾c for dry salt shoulders, 14c clear rib sides, 14¾a15c clear sides. Bacon nominal at 12½c for shoulders, 17c clear sides, and 27½c sugar cured hams. Lard firm as 17½c for choice keg. Hogs in brisk demand and prices stiff, ranging at 8a9c, and a few choice at 10c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—Flour dull and lower, with sales superfine at $7a8,12; double extra at $7,25, and treble extra at $7,75. Corn easier at 80a82c. Oats dull at 63c. Bran dull at $1,40. Hay—no prime choice in market; fair sold for $24a25. Pork active at $29. Bacon scarce, but is retailing at 13½c for shoulders, 18½c for clear ribs, and 19½c for clear sides. Lard active, with sales tierce at 18½c, and keg at 19c. Sugar drooping; common at 9a9½c; prime at 12a12¼c; yellow clarified at 13a 13¼c. Molasses dull and declined; common at 50a55c; prime at 60a62c, and choice at 63a65. Whisky scarce and firm; western rectified at $1,15a1,17½. Coffee unchanged. Cotton ¼c higher, with sales middlings at 23¼a23½c; sales—8,200 bales; receipts—6,427 bales; exports—16,706 bales.

TOLEDO, December 19.—Flour market quiet. Wheat quiet—white unchanged; amber 1c lower; spring grades a shade better, with sales white Michigan at $1,81; amber at $1,77; No. 1 spring at $1,35; amber, seller for January, at $1,77. Corn dull—old unchanged; new 4a5c lower; old No. 1 at 86c, and new at 60½61c; new rejected at 55a56c. Oats dull. Rye unchanged. Barley quiet. Dressed Hogs firm and unchanged at $10a10.50. Clover Seed 50c better, with sales at $8,25a8,50.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Clover Seed advanced to $7,75a8. Flour dull and declined 25c, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7,25a8,25, Ohio do. $8,75a 10,50. Wheat dull, red $1,90a2,05, amber $2,10a2,15 for choice, Kentucky white $2,25. Oats in good demand; sales of western at 78c. Petroleum feverish, refined nominal at 30c. Provisions held firmly at yesterday's advance. Whisky dull at $1,01a1,03.

CLEVELAND, December 19.—Flour; the market is steady and unchanged. Wheat is held at $1,87 for No. 1 red winter, and No. 2 do at $1,70. Corn is held at 90a92c for old No. 1 shelled, and ear at 70c. Oats 62c. Rye, $1,30a1,35. Pork is firm and active; sales 50 bbls at $9,50 for good to choice. Petroleum; the market is unchanged and firm; refined is held at 27¼a28c in car lots, and 29a30c in trade lots.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat very dull; sales 300 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1,40. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats inactive at 65a66c for western asked. Rye—sales 5 car lots Canada at $1,45 delivered. Barley—Canada four rowed nominal at $2 Pork firm and heavy; mess $27; wholesale $26. Lard dull at 16¾a17c. Dressed hogs dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, December 19.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat lower at $1,18 for No 1, and $1,10½ for No 2. Oats dull and nominally unchanged. Corn dull and nominal. Rye lower at $1,10 for No 1. Barley steady at $1,50 for No 2. Receipts—1,000 bbls flour, 27,000 bush wheat, 4,000 bush oats, 2,000 bush corn, 1,000 bush rye. Shipments —3,000 bbls flour, 1,000 bush wheat.

MEMPHIS, December 19.—Cotton firmer at 23½c; receipts—1,523 bales; exports—634 bales. Flour at $7a7,28 for superfine. Corn at 65a70c. Oats at 65a67½c. Hay at $23. Bran at $24a25. Pork at $28, mess. Lard at 17a17½c. Bacon nominal. Bulk Meats brisk; shoulders at 11c, and clear sides at 16½c.

NASHVILLE, December 19.—Cotton very active; low middlings 34½; good ordinary 22.

IMPORTS BY RAILRAOD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 19.—400 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, McKay & Bro; 50 do highwines, M McCullough, Jr & Co; 1 car barley, J M Carson & Co; 200 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 200 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 do do Shomaker & Langenheim; 3 cars bulk hams, W B Hays & Son; 300 bbls flour, 1 car corn, D Wallace; 100 bbls flour, Haworth & Dewhurst; 49 bbls highwines, Shipton & Wallace; 15 doz brooms, W M Gormly; 5 do do, J A Renshaw; 40 sks buckwheat flour, Woodworth & Davison; 1 car grain, W J Meek; 29 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 134 bbls apples, Jere Doran; 21 bbls eggs, 20 half bbls butter, Graff & Reiter; 10 bbls flour, Loyd & Black; 12 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 1 car corn, Bricker & Co; 20 bgs buckwheat flour, J B Campbell; 26 bdls hides, Hays & Stewart; 25 bxs cheese, W H Kirkpatrick; 4 cases lard, J B Sneathen; 5 do do, J K Lippencott; 8 pkgs candles, 5 do starch, 1 do lard, Lewis & McClure; 5 bxs candles, 3 cases lard, J Mills & Sons; 12 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 1 car corn, Robb & Herron; 1 car staves, McCullough, S & Co; 28 bdls paper, Hostter & Smith; 1 car staves, M P Adams & Son; 46 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 7 do do, Wood, Son & Co; 7 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 7 do do, John Moorhead; 1 do billets, Miller, Barr & Parkin.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 19.—4 cars iron ore, Graff, Byers & Co, 41 pkgs wine, N Young; 1 car iron ore, Bryan & Caughey; 1 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 4 do do, Zug & Co; 50 bbls oil, John Spear; 2 bbls wine, W Clark, 30 sks oats, 3 palls butter, A Black; 2 dozen chars, Hammer & Dauler; 44 sacks corn, Brown & Williams; 1 car staves; W Hastings; 1 bbl oil, Wallace, Cavitt & Co; 2 bbls kraut, S W Brush; 6 hogs, F Kerrsch; 8 kgs apple butter, Graff & Reiter; 4 dressed hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 1 bbl, 1 hf bbl nuts, J P Thompson; 32 sks rye, T Collins; 3 bbls scrap iron, Jones & Laughlin.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD December 19.—320 bbls oil, Fisher & Bro; 160 do do, McKelvy & Bro; 320 do do, Holdship & Co; 45 sks oats, Adams & Austin; 39 do corn, D Curry; 71 do do, Bingham & Laing; 52 do do, Scott & Gisal; 50 do oats, J & W Fairley; 5 bbls meal, W France & Son; 34 sks flour, 4 bbls apples, 2 do eggs, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 45 bags rye, W J Meek; 1 car grain and flour, H Gormley; 15 sks buckwheat flour, Geo Stewart; 6 bbls flaxseed. W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 15 sks oats, Keil & Ritchart; 1 car spruce pine, J B Stewart; 2 cars metal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 do iron, P Constantine.

ALLEGHENY STATION, December 19.—1 car ear corn, 400 sks flour, Geo Stewart; 14 bales cotton, A O France; 4 do do, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 2 cars wheat, W McKee; 2 cars middlings, M Steel & Son; 18 bdls hides, A & J Groetzinger; 11 bgs buckwheat flour, G Meyers; 7 do do, S Dyer; 44 do do, Joseph Craig; 140 sks barley, J W Kennedy; 1 car iron ore, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 10 bbls apples, S Dyer; 8 bgs corn meal, S C McMasters; 8 bbls eggs, John Herbert; 12 bales hops, Smith & Co; 89 bgs middlings, Rose & Ewing; 15 do do, Voightly & Kapp.

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, Allegheny City, Dec. 17, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Assessments for Grading and Paving

RIVER AVENUE,

late Bank lane, from Union alley to McFadden street; also for Grading and Paving of

McFADDEN STREET,

from River avenue to West Pennsylvania Railroad, both in the Eighth Ward, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office till

Friday, December 25th, 1868,

when they will be returned to the Street Commissioner for collection.

de11:b62 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

NOTICE—Those interested will please take notice that the report of the viewers in the matter of opening LARIMER AVENUE, in the city of Pittsburgh, as modified by the court has been placed in my hands. The assessments, if not paid on or before JANUARY 6th, A. D. 1869 will be filed as liens in accordance with the law in such case made and provided.

J. F. SLAGLE, City Attorney.

Pittsburgh, December 5th, 1868. de7

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1868.

NOTICE. — THE ASSESSMENT for the Nicolson Pavement on Sixth street, from Liberty street to the Suspension bridge is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, December 24, 1868 when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection. H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

de14:b940

PIG LEAD—500 Pigs Soft Galena in store and for sale by

no17 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with six feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather warm and pleasant; had some rain early in the day.

No arrivals to report. The Messenger, from St. Louis, is among the first boats due.

The Glendale, for St. Louis, and the Mary Davage and barges, for New Orleans, departed on Saturday with fair trips and engagements below.

The Grey Eagle departed for Parkersburg.

Com. W. J. Kountz returned from St. Douis on Friday, where hs spent several days in adjusting the Great Republic difficulties. After being docked, she will again enter the St. Louis and New Orleans trade. Capt. Donaldson, in command.

The Armenia, Capt. A. C. McCallum, Sr., is now in turn for New Orleans, and will be the first boat out.

The Lorena, Capt. Sam. Shuman, will be the first boat out for St. Louis, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Camelia, Capt. Thomas Poe, is announced for Nashville.

—The Leonidas and Champion were advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Friday.

—The Sandy Valley has laid up in New Albany, for the purpose of having her machinery transferred to the Sandy Valley now being constructed at that place.

—A ring in New Orleans are endeavoring to get an ordinance through the Council, by which the members of it will get control of the revenues of the city wharves.

—In the United States District Court at Cincinnati, the old prsctice of that Court has been resumed. When a suit is brought for seamen's wages, the captain or clerk of the boat is required to appear before an attachment is issued.

—A little girl was seized by an alligator, near Bayou Sara, Louisiana, a few days since, and a blackman, who attempted to rescue her, and for that purpose pursued the monster into the water, was himself seized by another alligator and devoured.

—Mr. Hedrick, the gentleman who was accidentally drowned last Thursday, at Gallipolis, by falling between the Fleetwood and Mountain Boy, had on his person $3,500 in money, and a number of valuable papers. He was on his way to Kansas to purchase land.

—Near St. Charles, on White river, the Liberty, while on her last downward trip, picked up a thirty-foot long snag, which tore through the deck on the larboard, close by the cutwater. It broke the jackstaff, but the boat backed the unwelcome customer gently out, and no important damage was done.

—A Cairo dispatch, under date of Friday, says: Above Cairo the ice is plentiful but soft. The Silver Cloud is aground on Jim Smith's. The Wild Duck and barges are at St. Genevieve. The Silver Lake at Herrin's Landing. The Nightingale is just starting over Hat Island Bar.

—The Madison *Courier*, says: The parties wrecking the McCullough are progressing slowly. They have a line reaching from the wreck to the shore, which is about two feet from the water. Boats going up or down must take the Kentucky side. The Groesbeck came near running over the line yesterday. A note from Jas. Cochrane requests us to notify steamboatmen to bear this in mind.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Friday: We understand that Capt. C. A. Dravo and Mr. Charles Kilgonr will go to Louisville to-day to get the steamer John Kilgour for the Pittsburgh trade in place of the St. Charles. We heard some time ago that Capt. Benson was going to quit the boat. Capt. Dravo will certainly have a boat in the Pittsburgh trade before the term of charter of the St. Charles expires.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: The distance by water between Pittsburgh and St. Louis is 1,200 miles; between St. Louis and Jefferson, on Red river, 1,610 miles. Numerous steamers run and make money in the former trade. Why should they not also in the latter? The route the entire distance is through a country of great productiveness, and the "way business alone would soon become of great importance. The Ida is now probably on her way back from Red river, having taken a full cargo there from St. Louis. The Silver Lake has gone with all the freight she can accommodate.

—A St. Louis dispatch, under date of Friday, says: Arrived—none. Departed—Lexington and Commonwealth, to New Orleans. The river is falling, but more slowly, and the ice is disappearing fast. The weather is very mild. The river is open to Keokuk, and a boat will leave for that point to-morrow. The steamer G. McPorter, while engaged in relieving the barge Great Republic, aground near the Arsenal, this afternoon, ran on the wreck of the Clara Dolson, knocked a hole in her hull, and sunk in 6 feet of water. She will be raised. Capt. H. R. Hazlett has bought the Great Republic for $32,000, assumed her lirbilities, and will have the management of her. She will probably go to Mound City for repairs. The Lady Gay got afloat to-day, and left for Cairo.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—River stationary. Five feet nine inches water in Canal. Weather clear and mild.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—The steamer LORENA.....Capt. S. SHUMAN.

THURSDAY, 24th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

de21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING,

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

Leave Company's Wharf Boat, foot of Wood street,

DAILY, AT 12 M.

MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS,

BAYARD.....A. S. SHEPHERD, Master.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

GREY EAGLE.....C. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by

se14 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

FOR MEMPHIS AND ORLEANS—The steamer ARMENIA.....Capt. A. C. M'CALLUM.

will leave for above ports on the first rise of the river.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. FLACK, or

de17 J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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BANK NOTICES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 17th, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of FIFTH AVENUE and WOOD STREET, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de18 b59 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NAT. BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the BANKING HOUSE, corner of First and Wood streets, on TUESDAY, January 12th 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

de14:b56 JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., PITTSBURGH, December 12th, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Election of Directors of this Bank to serve during the ensuing year, will tak place at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

de14:b58 JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Annual Elec- TION for DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

de 2:b30 R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR DIREC- TORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, de12:b51 Cashier

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. McCANDLESS, de13:b29 Assistant Cashier

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ELEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M and 1 P. M.

de15:b41 F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ELEVEN DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

de15:b42 CYRUS CLARKE, Cashier

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1868.

The Annual Election of Di- rectors for this Bank will take place at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 3 o'clock P. M. H. M. MURRAY, de12:b29:D,W. Cashier.

NOTICES.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AG- RICULTURAL SOCIETY — ANNUAL MEETING—The Annual Meeting of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society will be held on THURSDAY, January 7th, at No. 10 St. Clair street, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time an election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held. The Board of Managers will hold their monthly meeting on WEDNESDAY, December 30th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place.

de15 JOHN E. PARKE, President.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Second Instalment on the New Stock, subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May 1868 is now due.

Unless paid on or before the 15th inst., the stalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up all the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

de7-b8 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, 338 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from November 30th to December 5th for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

no20:b46 THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

IN THE MATTER OF OPEN- ING LOCUST STREET, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH—All owners of Lots, or other persons interested in the BURIAL GROUNDS on STEVENSON STREET, one belonging to the Associate Reformed

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Proprietors.

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One month	75	Six mos	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " "	1.15
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MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year, $1.50; in clubs of five, $1,25; in clubs of ten, $1,15, and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Ephemeris, Miscellany. Third and Sixth Pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Letter from Washington, General Miscellany of Interesting News.*

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 135¾.

BY the close vote of 25 to 22, the Senate, on Saturday, refused to take up the Copper Tariff bill. We have not seen the ayes and noes.

OUR Secretary of State has written to Minister JOHNSON to be less communicative in his speeches and conversations before and after dinner. The pending negotiations are embarressed by too much indiscreet talk.

IT APPEARS that Mr. CUSHING has been sent to Bogota, to help forward the negotiations with the Colombian Government for the grant of desirable privileges to an American Company, which proposes to construct the canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

THE "legal-tender" suit, now pending in the Supreme Court, was brought upon a contract made prior to the passage of the "legal-tender" act, and which distinctly specified payment in gold or silver. It is intimated, therefore, that the expected decision will go off upon points not directly affecting the validity of the existing laws.

THE PETITION of forty-four Senators and Representatives in Congress, all Democrats, to the President, for a proclamation of amnesty "to all persons recently engaged in the rebellion, who are now under presentment or indictment," was dated July 21, 1868. For partizan reasons, it was neither presented to the President, nor made public during the canvass, but it now takes its regular course, and is likely to secure the Executive compliance.

THE progress of political sentiment in England is illustrated in the elevation of JOHN BRIGHT, the man of the People, to the new Cabinet, and to a seat in the Privy Council. Seventy years ago, for toasting "The Majesty of the People" at a public dinner, the names of the Duke of Norfolk and of the great Fox were stricken off from the roll of the Council, by the hands of the King himself. The obnoxious sentiment of that day has now become the reigning toast of the Empire.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON resumes the practice of his profession, at Washington, and announces his own retirement from political life. This means that, with his unfashionable ideas of official integrity, he can no longer afford to sacrifice his own personal interests by a continued public service. It is not every public man of whom we could say that, after signing with his own hands treasury warrants for more than three thousand millions of dollars, he goes out of office a poorer man than when he went in. At least this much of praise must be awarded to the great War-Secretary, even by his enemies.

THE Philadelphia *News*, in its "financial article" of the 18th, very plainly intimates that the reported reduction by our State authorities, of nearly two and a half millions in our public debt, is in fact no reduction or payment of this amount, as a portion of the public obligations. The *News* intimates that the payments made to the amount stated, were really made from funds derived under the sale of new six per cent. untaxed bonds, and therefore that the actual total of the existing debt has not been diminished, but in fact increased by the greater amount of interest to be paid. The statements of the *News* are seriously presented, and deserve that attention in the proper quarter which will entirely relieve the State authorities from an unjust imputation.

THE SENATE instructs its Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the re-apportionment of representatives in accordance with the XIVth Article. Anticipating any general re-enumeration of the peoples of all the States, such a bill will doubtless apply only to the present excessive representations from Maryland and Kentucky. Nor will its enactment meet all the necessities of the situation, as we have heretofore shown. What is wanted, is a general census, to be taken in 1869 instead of 1870—upon which, at the first session of the next Congress, the representatives may be fairly re-apportioned throughout the Union. Otherwise the new Constitutional Article will remain a dead-letter in that regard until March, 1873, some States having more and other States a less representation that this Article warrants.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

Says the *Commercial:*

"We understand that the consolidated companies are now revising their rates of freight, and the occasion will furnish them a most favorable opportunity to exhibit that liberality and spirit of reciprocity towards our citizens which they expect the representatives of the city, in their official capacity, to exhibit towards them. The new tariff will be taken as an evidence of the policy which the consolidated companies intend to adopt, and in proportion as it is just and liberal, in being so formed as to benefit our trade rather than trammel it, in the same proportion will it beget a spirit of liberality in the minds of those who shape and control the action of Councils. If the companies will show a proper spirit in this matter—evince a disposition to confer advantages corresponding to those asked for—we have no doubt that they will be met in the same spirit, and that everything they require will be granted, even to the donation of the valuable streets and alleys which the companies wish to have vacated for their benefit."

Our contemporary begins to have a faint and indistinct comprehension of the fact we have long sought to impress upon its understanding, that one railway company, constituting a link in a trunk line, but acting independently, cannot determine what through prices shall be for passengers or freight. It begins farther to apprehend that the actual or partial consolidation of railway companies, which it has denounced with a zeal bordering on lunacy, may prove to be the first and indispensable step towards the avoidance of those discriminations in charges which operate injuriously to men who are so located that they have not a choice of competing lines. This is encouraging. Our neighbor *is* in a hopeful way. Let it follow up with zeal its new search for information, and it may, some years hence, attain to so much intelligence about railway matters as to make its opinions tolerably trust-worthy.

Meanwhile other people are aware that while even co-operation, and much more consolidation, between the three main lines which connect in this city, will enable them to adjust their tariff of rates with a larger reference to the welfare of our business men, as well as of their own, neither the combination so far accomplished nor the absolute consolidation of those roads, will make their managers completely masters of the situation. By the arrangement just concluded, competition between the Pan-Handle and Fort Wayne lines is probably excluded, so that one difficulty is removed towards establishing the same rates per ton per mile on goods to and from this city as to and from Chicago. But that does not solve the whole problem. The Managers of both the Erie and New York Central have western connections, which they are making gigantic efforts to ramify and perfect. For freight to and from Philadelphia and New York, and most districts throughout the west, northwest and southwest, these two lines not only compete with each other, but with the roads comprising the trunk line through Pittsburgh. This competition is absolutely unavoidable except by still broader application of that very principle of consolidation which the *Commercial* has so vehemently denounced and misrepresented. If these through lines were virtually under one management, a complete pro rata tariff could be established and maintained, and there is no other practicable way in which it can be done. Uniform rates, thus fixed and enforced, would benefit the treasuries of the railway companies, and would prove advantageous and satisfactory to business men at what may be roughly called the intermediate points. But the Western people would cry out against them, and abuse the Companies therefor, as lustily as our neighbor has the railway Companies here for discriminations over which they have had no real control.

That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is selfish and exacting, we know. In those particulars it evinces a good deal of ordinary human nature; though it must be confessed that men acting in corporate capacities do many things that they would be heartily ashamed to do as individuals; and this is the meaning of the maxim that "corporations have no souls." That the managers of the aforesaid Company have done harsh and overbearing things sometimes, apparently for no better reason than to exhibit the power they possess, and thus make people stand in awe of them, has been made only too palpable. Their treatment, for instance, of the Connellsville Company, was, for a series of years, absolutely disgraceful; and other examples of kindred sort could easily be adduced. But all these managers or their Company do, is not evil. When they do ill, let them suffer for it, but when they do well, or even earnestly endeavor to do so, let them have the credit to which they are entitled.

A gigantic rivalry exists between the trunk transportation companies for the ever-increasing traffic of the Great West, and of China and India, which latter is destined largely to forsake its old channels and make new ones across the North American Continent. This rivalry grows necessarily out of human nature, as well as out of the special tendency of the age. Nothing mean or little is in it. Even the mischiefs incidental thereto are on a scale of vastness and grandeur. But, after making whatever abatements are essential on this account, the energy, enterprise, far-sightedness and indomitable will evinced are among the noblest attributes of the age. These Titanic improvements which are grooving vast regions will make this century, in the history of the United States, quite as memorable and illustrious as the great rebellion and its suppression. Doubtless there are visions too minute to take in operations so universal and consequential in all their just proportions and results. They who evince such incapacity inspire a feeling in which it is difficult to tell whether pity or contempt mingles most.

Let who will cavil and complain, the great lines of travel and transit between Europe and Asia are destined to be over this continent. We prefer that Pittsburgh should be on one of these thoroughfares; if possible, on the chiefest of them. Whoever wishes this City to be practically at one side of either or all these lines, entertains a mistaken policy.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

One of the most remarkable facts in the History of Practical Science is the tenacity with which the persons who pursue any particular branch thereof hold on to old methods and instrumentalities. This has been, and still is, particularly conspicuous in respect to two of the larger industries of this city—the manufacture of Glass and Iron. The latter of these industries is as old as civilization itself; for only by the introduction of Iron into common use was it possible to break the reign of barbarism and start the human race in a long and ascending career of intelligence, comfort and refinement. The invention of Glass was much later, and holds now, as always, less important relations to the development of social, political and commercial life. But, we apprehend that glass-makers melting-pots are the same now, in all essential particulars, that they were some hundreds of years ago.

Whoever has taken pains to inform himself of the details of the manufacture of Iron during the last few years must be aware that inquiry has been greatly stimulated as to means for cheapened both the absolute and relative cost of the product. By reason of new uses for Iron, as in railways, ships, houses, pavements, and what not, it has become of the very highest moment to the progress of society that the cost thereof should be reduced, as rapidly as possible, to the lowest attainable point, but without doing injustice to the multitudes of people who are employed in its production.

It has been apparent, moreover, for many years, that the person or persons who should discover a process or processes by which Iron could be made for thirty, or twenty, or even ten per cent. less than by the methods heretofore pursued, and who should secure a patent or patents for their knowledge, would be able, through combinations, to defy rivalry, drive all other manufacturers of the commodity either out of the business or into bankruptcy, and roll up fortunes that should be limited only by their desires.

If a process shall be found practicable whereby puddling and puddlers shall be dispensed with, and at the same time the net product from a given amount of ore be augmented, whoever holds the patent therefor will have a practical monopoly of the manufacture of Iron in comparison with which all pretended or actual monopoly enjoyed by any railway company will prove lighter than vanity. Other manufacturers may struggle for awhile against their inevitable destiny, but all their efforts will prove futile, and will be speedily suspended. Only the monopoly will remain, and during the continuance of the patent it will necessarily be supreme. There is one, and, so far as we can see, only one encouragement for all producers of Iron who may be left outside of the fortunate combination.

A cardinal idea, in its entirety and fullness, rarely dawns upon the mind of a single individual, so as to receive therein its ultimate development and application. Take electricity or magnetism to illustrate the truth of this remark. No one man detected and exposed the nature, laws and applications of this subtle element, as it is seen working in the magnetic telegraph. This privilege was obtained little by little, through the patient inquiries of many men, in different countries, and extending through a long succession of years. When at last the idea of using magnetism to transmit intelligence from from one place to another, occurred to the world, it was as a star just rising above the horizon, discerned by many minds at the same instant, but with varying degrees of distinctness. Take another illustration from the invention of the sewing machine. In the development of mechanics, a time was reached when this important contrivance was destined to be born. It was found that a number of ingenious individuals, unbeknown to each other, had been long engaged in producing a machine that should supercede hand-sewing. It is always thus, and cannot be otherwise. Even in the domain of pure thought the same rule holds good, so that adepts in philosophical speculations find little or no difficulty in determining to what special era, this or that form of metaphysical subtlety belongs.

The manufacture of Iron is now in what may properly be called a crisis of development. Old methods are certainly foredoomed to give way to new ones. The germ of this progress or transmutation is not in the brain of any one man. It may more properly be said to be in the mind of the whole generation. One man or a few men may grasp it so as, under the patent laws, to make a personal possession of it, and reap thereby a rich harvest of honor and wealth. This possibility; nay, probability; should impart a definite impulse to the thoughts and purposes of all other men who are in the iron business. The prize offered to the man who shall first genuinely crystalize the idea which is now dimly floating as a vapor in the minds of multitudes of men, is of immense value. All are eager to obtain and enjoy it. Who is the patient, skilful and untiring man who shall really grasp it?

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

We have no doubt but that the Great Powers of Europe, with a single exception, concur in the desire to maintain the peace of the Continent, and hence, that they regard the menacing posture of the relations between Turkey and Greece with feelings of sincere alarm. Were Russia acting in harmony with the other Powers on this question, there would be no occasion whatever for these painful apprehensions But here is presented the real difficulty, which has for years surrounded "the Eastern question" with embarrassments the more perplexing, since no possible solution has seemed to promise satisfaction to all parties. While Russia, indifferent to the existence of Turkey, is tenacious of her long-cherished design to absorb all of the Ottoman territory which includes the control of the channels to the Black Sea, the other European Powers very justly regard that portion of Turkey, which adjoins these channels on either side, as in fact the only basis of her political existence. When Turkey loses the command of the Bosphorus and of the Sea of Marmora, she will instantly disappear, not only from the theatre of European politics, but even from existence as an Asiatic State. When Turkey in Europe shall be blotted from the map, there will remain only an Asiatic province, held by a barbarous race, and destined to the same speedy absorption which is now extinguishing the small States eastward from the Caspain Sea to the frontiers of British India. Europe looks on, if not with indifference, at least with a sense of its inability to interfere, while Russia step by step overruns and swallows up tribe after tribe of the Caucasus, and has already advanced her conquests into Bokhara and up to the Persian border. When Turkey becomes purely Asiatic, her fate will be equally certain, and equally a matter of little moment to European politics. Hence, the interest which engages other European powers to sustain her against Russian encroachments. The Eastern question hinges altogether upon the European status of Turkey, and that, in its turn, depends altogether upon the integrity of the Ottoman hold upon the territory between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

While Turkey is thus sustained by the other powers as a barrier against Russian advancement, the feeble kingdom of Greece,—erected by way of a protest against the perpetuation of Mohammedan rule over a Christian people, and marking not so much a political necessity as an assertion of civilization against barbarism—has come to play an important part in the struggle. Russian policy regards Greece as affording merely a cover for its designs against Turkey, and a pretext for its aggressive demands, and not the obstacle, which other Powers have proposed, in its way to Constantinople. The Russian policy is to gain its ends by embroiling Greece with Turkey, and is best defeated by keeping the peace. But these two nations are now on the brink of actual hostilities. Disputes, inflamed by Russian influence, and complicated with a revolt instigated by the same power, in the islands which are still under the Turkish flag, have culminated in open preparations for war. Unless this can be arrested by the interposition of the other Powers, it is easy to foresee they must take part in the quarrel, and this would result in a general disturbance of the Continent. None of these powers desire war, not even Russia, but Russia alone can be the gainer, if the other great nations stand aloof from the conflict. The question, therefore, is whether she is to succeed, in the ends of her subtle diplomacy, without the opposition of France, Austria and England, or in spite of it—and that question is now embarrassing Europe. Its solution cannot always be deferred, nor, do we think, can it be long arrested.

THE ALASKA SCANDAL.

A few days ago we detailed with some particularity the charges made by the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, (whose editor is a member of Congress,) of corruption in the matter of the appropriation for the paying the price of purchase of Alaska. In substance, these charges were that of $7,200,000 stipulated by treaty to be paid, only $5,000,000 were paid over to the Russian representatives, while $200,000 of the balance was divided among newspaper men. Where the other $2,000,000 went was not specifically stated, but the impression left was that division thereof was made among members of Congress.

This statement was improbable in some essential particulars; for it awarded large pecuniary gratification to newspapers which consistently opposed the treaty from first to last.

The Congressional Committee, in its investigation into these charges, seems to have reached the bottom. Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER, who was the principal agent of the Russian government in engineering the passage of the treaty, testified substantially as follows:

"In May last Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister here, sent for him and expressed a desire that he should give his aid in securing the appropriation for the purchase of Alaska. The Baron at the time seemed frightened and despondent of ever receiving any money for his icebergs. Mr. Walker refused to enter his service in the capacity of a lobbyist, but agreed to act as counsel. Stoeckl accepted his proposition, and agreed to make his fee $20,000. Mr. Walker immediately prepared a pamphlet on the merits of Alaska, and distributed it broadcast among Congressmen and the newspaper press of the country. He also closely watched the bill while pending in Congress, and wrote almost daily communications on the subject, which the *Chronicle* and *Intelligencer* of this city very kindly published. When the bill for the appropriation fairly came before Congress, Baron Stoeckl voluntarily increased the amount of Mr. Walker's fee to $23,000. After the appropriation had been secured, Mr. Walker was paid $26,000 in gold certificates. Out of this sum, the only money he paid was $5,000 in greenbacks to Mr. F. P. Stanton, his associate counsel. A short time afterward, he called on Stoeckl, and said to him that the *Chronicle* newspaper had been very obliging and kind in printing his communications and commenting editorially thereon, and he thought it should be given some little present as a recompense. Stoeckl was of like opinion, and gave Walker $3,000 for the purpose. Walker afterward called on Colonel Forney, but that gentleman said that he had nothing to do with the matter, and refused to take the money. Mr. Walker then sought Mr. D. C. Forney, the publisher of the *Chronicle*, and paid him for the *Chronicle* that amount."

The Russian government, or, at least, its Minister, received from the Treasury the full sum agreed upon, and paid its attorney liberally for his services in looking after its interests. Neither $2,000,000 nor any other sum was left, as reported, with a Washington banker, to be divided between the representatives of leading journals. The accusations to that purport, seeem to have been fabricated out of the purest conjecture by those enterprising gentlemen who furnish Washington specials and delight in sensational falsehoods.

Farther investigation may change this aspect of the case. If so, the public will not have to wait long for the evidence.

—At a meeting held at Halifax, N. S., at which all the prominent anti-confederates of the city were present, a constitution for a repeal league was adopted and arrangements made to organize branch leagues throughout the province.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

During the proceedings of the House on Thursday last, in memory of the late distinguished Pennsylvania statesman, our own Representative, Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, my acquaintance with Thaddeus Stevens began during the administration of Governor Ritner, of Pennsylvania, about the year 1836. He was then a bold and daring leader of his party. Always in advance of public opinion, he constantly antagonized it with a valor and boldness unequaled. Usually political leaders ascertain the current and drift of public sentiment and accommodate themselves to it. Not so with him. He formed his own opinions and acted on his own convictions. Opposition, so far from weakening his resolves, only nerved him for whatever effort was necessary to the accomplishment of his purpose. He created public opinion and moulded public sentiment. In this, above all other traits, lay the greatness of Thaddeus Stevens. He was always ready to defend his views, never shrinking from any service required by his fidelity to duty. The victims overthrown by his power and logic, and impaled by his wit, irony and sarcasm, are legion. Many of them, like himself, have gone to their reward; others remain, retaining a lively recollection of the old Commoner.

While he was at times terribly severe, and more rarely discourteous, and sometimes in the intensity of political excitement wounded the feelings of his friends, yet at heart he was eminently kind, generous and forgiving.

The history of his public life is before the world; his name and fame are a part of the possession of the people. While free government endures Thaddeus Stevens will be remembered with honor, and his services in its maintenance will be recalled with gratitude. But his greatest achievements were undoubtedly his agency in the establishment of the common school system of Pennsylvania and in the emancipation of four million slaves. Both these great measures would undoubtedly have been adopted in time without him, but both were hastened by his strong and able support.

When a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, in 1833, he commenced his public advocacy of free schools; many of our industrious, frugal, agricultural population believed that every man should take care of his own family and educate his children or not as seemed to him best.

The idea of taxing one man to pay for schooling the children of another was looked upon by them as an innovation and an injustice. His constituency held a meeting and instructed him to oppose the proposition. He boldly refused, denounced them for their selfishness, carried his measure, and also a majority of his constituents with him. The abolition of slavery is too recent and his action too well known, not only to the people of the United States but of the world, to require any comment of mine. I cannot refrain, however, from saying that in 1850, being a visitor in this city, I obtained through the courtesy of a friend admittance to the floor of the House. Mr. Stevens was upon the floor at the time, speaking on the evils of slavery. The leading members from the slaveholding States were gathered in front of his desk. As he portrayed the degradation and crime of slavery in such a manner as he only could portray them scowls settled upon their brows, contempt curled their lips, and oaths could be distinctly heard hissing between their teeth. This was in the days when southern gentlemen enforced their arguments with an appeal to the duel, and southern ruffians resorted to the bowie-knife and bludgeon. I felt alarmed for him, but he proceeded unembarrassed by interruptions and apparently unconscious of the mutterings of the storm. As, reaching his climax, he spoke of Virginia, the proud mother of Presidents, becoming a breeder of slaves for the southern market, the anger of her Representatives could scarcely be restrained; yet he was as cool as if addressing a jury in his county court-house.

This conveniently illustrates the last remark I wish to make, namely, that Thaddeus Stevens was pre-eminently a brave man, who would do and dare everything in the vindication of what he believed to be the truth. But, Mr. Speaker, he is gone; peace be to his ashes. Vermont has the honor of his birth, Pennsylvania the more enduring honor of having adopted him as her son; for were not her valleys his home, her temples of justice his shrine, her legislative halls his first political prize, her people his constituents, her interests his study, her progress his delight, her honor his glory, and is not her soil his grave? Let us imitate his virtues and cherish his memory.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

It is currently reported that negotiations are in progress for the lease of the Little Miami and Columbia & Xenia roads, by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. This would shut out from a connection with this city the New York Central, Lake Shore, and Cleveland & Columbus roads—the roads which are in the Vanderbilt interest. This may lead to the construction of a new line from Dayton to Cincinnati, as the Cleveland & Columbus Company have secured, by the purchase of the Delaware road, a line to the former city. The New York Central interests will hardly be satisfied, under the circumstances, to have their southwestern terminus at Dayton.

A meeting of the landholders in Elk, McKean and Cameron counties, of Pennsylvania, was held at New York last week, for the purpose of considering the practicability of constructing a railroad connecting those counties and their coal fields with Buffalo, Rochester and the lakes. It was resolved to solicit the Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to open books for subscription immediately in New York and Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA AHEAD!—The following figures show that Pennsylvania is not quite so slow as some would have her people suppose. It gives the increase in the vote of seven leading States since 1860:

States.	Vote in 1860.	Vote in 1868.
Massachusetts	169,175	195,482
New Hampshire	65,943	68,289
New York	675,256	846,185
Pennsylvania	476,442	655,662
Ohio	442,441	519,254
Illinois	339,608	449,436
Michigan	154,747	222,830

From these figures it appears that whereas the vote of Massachusetts and New Hampshire respectively has increased but 26,000 and 2,000, that for New York has increased 171,000; Pennsylvania, 182,000; Ohio, 77,000; Illinois, 110,000; Michigan, 68,000.

LACE COTTON is a new variety of this useful plant, now attracting the attention of the Southern Agriculturists. It is already raised in Texas, and will probably be introduced in other parts of the South. Lace Cotton is reported to be superior to any other variety for poor soil or uplands, a strong healthy growth, and yielding heavily. It strength is equal to a strain of seven and a half pounds to each thread, while a similar thread of the best American cotton will support a weight of only five pounds. It is said to resemble Egyptian cotton, which in England is worth one-fourth more than American.

—A fire at Albion, N. Y., Saturday morning destroyed the Empire Block. The following are the chief losses: Mr. Dinsmore, on building, $10,000, insured for $6,000; Cale & Sheldon, $12,600; insured for $6,000; Orleans American Office, $7,000: insured for $2,500; John Bradshaw, hatter, $3,000; no insurance; C. D. Hill, $3,900.

—At Cincinnati Judge Pugh was held by the United States Commissioner in two thousand dollars bail to appear before the Grand Jury in April, charged with issuing fraudulent naturalization papers. This is the third case against him on the same charge.

COUGHS, COUGHS, COLDS, COLDS,

When a person takes cold the lungs become charged with phlegm, which oppressing the constitution a natural effort is made for a relief. This effort is a cough. The only safe and prudent remedies to be adopted are those which assist nature in its work, by loosening the phlegm and exciting a freedom of expectoration until the evil is removed. DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP is admirably adapted to promote expectoration, ease the breathing, loosen the phlegm, abate the fever, and allay the tickling which occasions the cough, without tightening the chest, or in any way injuring the system, and for all temporary and local affections, such as irritation of the throat, hoarseness of the voice, influenza, &c., it is of incalculable value. Especially at this inclement season of the year it would be well for every family to have this valuable remedy at hand. Prepared by GEO. A. KELLY, Wholesale Druggist, corner Wood street and Second avenue, Pittsburgh, and for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicine. 50 cents per bottle.

THE TRUE MEDICAL DOCTRINE.

Nature, when struggling with disease, indicates unmistakeably the kind of assistance she requires. In cases of nervous weakness and general debility, the feebled pulse, the lack-lustre eye, the attenuated frame, the flaccid muscles, the melancholy visage, informs us as plainly as if each organ had a tongue, that a *medicated stimulant is needed.* It does not require the aid of a medical education to understand this dumb appeal for new vigor, from an exhausted system. Every reader of these lines can comprehend it just as well as the graduate of a physician's college. Let not this demand of enfeebled nature be neglected. Respond to it promptly by commencing a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, a preparation uniting, in their highest excellence, the properties of a STIMULANT, an INVIGORANT, and an ALTERATIVE. Before three days have elapsed from the taking of the first dose, a marked beneficial change will be manifest in the bodily and mental condition of the patient. The pulse will be stronger and more regular, the eye will begin to lose its dull expression, the muscular and nervous system to recover their tension, and the spirits to improve. Persevere, and a complete revivication of the depressed animal and mental powers is certain. In cases of dyspepsia and biliousness, the same salutary results will be obtained. The appetite will revive, the sallowness of the skin disappear, and all the distressing symptoms which accompany disorders of the stomach and liver, will rapidly subside. The cold of winter often intensifies these complaints by checking the perspiratory action, by which so much morbid matter is evaporated through the pores in milder weather, and therefore the BITTERS are especially useful to the dyspeptic and bilious at this season.

THE GREATEST OF ALL COUGH MEDICINES.

At this time of the year, when the streets and pavements are covered with snow and slush, it is no wonder that the natural pores and conducts of the body become obstructed, and whole communities become affected with coughs and pulmonary and throat ailments. One of the very best cures for all these diseases will be found in DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which at once sets free the imprisoned matter, removes the obstruction, and allays the irritability of the nervous system in such a way as to do no injury to health, or interfere with one's usual avocations. What a blessing it must be to have so potent a remedy in the house as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which, for over twenty years, has gained on the affections and restored the health of thousands of our people. To get the best of what is going is a good rule in anything; but it is especially true with regard to medicine, and there is no cough medicine, that we know of, of equal potency, both as a cure and preventive than DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL REMOVE AFTER JANUARY 1st to 167 LIBERTY STREET, two doors below Saint Clair.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 140 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.
December 18, 1868

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—A few salesmen to go to the country and sell goods on commission. Address Box 688, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$50 to $200 PER MONTH—To sell a New Book pertaining to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, by GEORGE E. WARING, Esq., the distinguished Author and Agricultural Engineer of the New York Central Park, &c. Nothing like it; 200 Engravings. Sells at sight to Farmers, Mechanics and workingmen of all classes. Send for Circulars. A. L. TALCOTT & CO., 58 Market street, Pittsburgh, Penna. dc7-2WF

WANTS.

WANTED.—Thirty to Fifty Thousand ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY BONDS in exchange for productive city property. Also first class mortgage security for Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, three or five years to run for cash. Address D. L., care Postoffice Box 526.

TO LET.

TO LET—Two most Convenient HOUSES—One with eight rooms and the other eleven, on Eighth street near Penn, opposite Christ Church. Inquire at 277 Penn street.

TO LET.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with gas and fire, one on first floor, and one front up stairs. Inquire at 199 Third avenue.

FOR RENT—The large four story building, 38 SMITHFIELD STREET, at present occupied by Messrs. T. B. Young & Co., as a Furniture Warehouse. Possession 1st of April next. Enquire of SIMON JOHNSTON, corner of Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

TO LET—A furnished Sleeping ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in the house of a private family, No. 220 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—A well known and prosperous wholesale business stand, with stock and fixtures, is offered for sale. Satisfactory reasons are given for the disposal. Apply at 77 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE—Boarding House GOOD WILL—The subscriber offers for sale her long established Boarding House, 79 SPRING ALLEY, between the German Catholic Church and Fifth Ward Market House. It has now eighteen or twenty good paying boarders, and enjoys excellent reputation. MARGARETTE GOELZ

FOR SALE—That fine two story brick warehouse, 24 by 64 feet, situated on OHIO STREET, Allegheny city, No. 95, now occupied as a Flour and Grain Warehouse. Also, that two story brick dwelling house, 20 by 64 feet, adjoining the above containing six rooms. For further particulars enquire on the premises of M. STEEL & SON.

FOR SALE—COAL WORKS.—Located on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, eighty-eight miles east of Columbus, in Guernsey county, Ohio, 170 acres of Coal Bank, opening onto 100 feet from the railroad, with all necessary bank cars mules, tools, houses for miners, blacksmith shop, railroad siding, &c. Price $12,000. Terms, $5,000 cash; balance in coal, or will take an active partner with a cash capital of $7,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to, or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139, Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FARM.—200 acres of good Land, situated in Penn Tp., Westmoreland county, two miles from Irwin Station, on the Penna. R. R. Improvements, hewed log house in good repair, bank barn and other outbuildings. Terms moderate. Enquire of W. WILSON, Larimer's Station, or R. A. HOPE, Penn Station.

FOR SALE—A first class Retail Drug Store in a very desirable location. Address Box 1317, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A first class retail drug store in a very desirable location. Terms easy. Address box 764, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

Fancy and Staple Articles

SUITABLE FOR

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS.

KID GLOVES,

ALL SHADES, TASSELLED AND PLAIN.

Alexandre Kid Gloves,
Fur Toppeh Kid,
Berlin and
Cloth Gloves.

HOSIERY.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT, ALL SIZES AND STYLES.

Heavy Wool and Merino

UNDERWEAR.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

NECK TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, SUSPENDERS, PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

REAL HEM STITCHED HAND'FS, 15 cents up. EMBROIDERED, TUCKED, REVERE, MOURNING BORDERED AND LACE HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs.

HANDSOME STYLES—LIGHT AND DARK.

NECK, BOW AND SASH

RIBBONS

A SPLENDID LINE.

HATS,

MILLINERY GOODS, VELVETS, SATINS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.

HOOP SKIRTS,

PERFECT GOODS, AT ONE HALF USUAL RATES.

CORSETS,

FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN, OF BEST MAKES, VERY LOW.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

LOOPS, BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.

SHELL COMBS,

JET AND PLATED JEWELRY.

BRACELETS,

BROCHES, SLEEVE BUTTONS, SETTS AND HANDKERCHIEF HOLDERS.

HAND KNIT ZEPHYR GOODS,

GERMANTOWN WOOLS, ZEPHYR AND YARNS.

A COMPLETE STOCK

Of New Goods Arriving Daily.
de19

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

1868. - - - - 1869.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.

KAY & CO.,

NO. 65 WOOD STREET,

LAFAYETTE BUILDING.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

STANDARD, ILLUSTRATED

AND

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

COMPRISING THE

NEWEST ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

PRESENTATION BOOKS,
STANDARD AUTHORS,
POETS AND POETRY,
COMIC AND HUMOROUS WORKS,
WORKS OF REFERENCE,
IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JUVENILES.
Finely Illustrated Juveniles,
TOY BOOKS,
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES, American and Oxford Editions.
PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS.
Elegant Rosewood and Mahogany
WRITING DESKS.
TOURISTS CASES,
PORT FOLIOS,
GOLD PENS, POCKET BOOKS,
and a fine assortment of English, French and American FANCY STATIONERY.

☞ This stock is entirely fresh, and will be found superior in attraction to any hitherto offered in this city de21:b36

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The LADIES' MISSIONARY SOCIETY**

of the Reformed Presbyterian Church will hold a Fair and Festival on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, 21st and 22d inst.,

IN THE HALL OF THE

Fourth Ward Public School House,

PENN STREET.

A fine assortment of fancy articles, the handiwork of the ladies, will be for sale, and the refreshment tables abundantly furnished. Supper will be served from 7½ to 9 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents for admission and oysters. Proceeds to be applied for advancing the missionary work of the Church.
de11:b73

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION HOUSE FOR SALE.—The Fixtures, Lease and Good Will of an old established Produce and Commission House, located in this city, and having large correspondence with country dealers. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON,
85 Smithfield street.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons of the above Bonds, due JANUARY 1st, will be paid after that date on presentation and delivery at the office of the Treasurer, Pittsburgh, or at the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore.
JOHN H. PAGE, Jr., Treasurer.
Office P. C. R.R. Co., Pittsb'h Dec. 18, 1868.
de21:071-MWF

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 106 ACRES, two miles northwest of Salem, Ohio. Three good Orchards, Sugar Camp, Barn, Dwelling House, Carriage House and other outbuildings. Will exchange for city property. Terms easy. For full particulars inquire of
SAMUEL PATTERSON.
de21:b76 On the Premises.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, December 21st, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Assessment for grading, paving and Curbing TWENTY-NINTH STREET, from Penn to Liberty street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, December 31st, 1868, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
de21:b74 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, Dec. 19, 1868.

NOTICE.—The assessment for Grading and Paving
SPRING ALLEY,
from Twenty Eighth street is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1868 when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
de21 H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

BANK INSURANCE AND COLUMBIA OIL STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, December 22d, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

20	shares	M. & M. National Bank.	
10	do	Second	do.
25	do	Citizens Insurance Co.	
50	do	Boatmen's	do.
50	do	M. & M.	do.
5	do	Pennsylvania	do.
100	do	Columbia Oil Co.	

de21 A. MCILWAINE, Auctioneer.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, December 19, 1868.

NOTICE TO BAKERS.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the "Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison," will be received at this office until the 31st inst., inclusive for furnishing the County Prison with Bread for six months, from JANUARY 15th, 1869. Loaves to weigh one & half and two pounds respectively, and to be of approved quality. Bids to be made at so much per pound. Bonds for two thousand dollars will be required for faithful performance of contract. The name of the security must accompany the bid. Bills endorsed by the Warden and probated at this office, will be paid monthly.
de21:b76 HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
WASHINGTON BRITTON, a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 6th day of FEBRUARY, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, at his office, No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
de21:b77-M S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, ALLEGHENY CITY, Dec. 19th, 1868.

NOTICE.—Assessments for the GRADING and PAVING of
FAYETTE STREET,
from Bidwell to Fulton streets.
Also, for GRADING and PAVING of
PARK STREET,
from Grant avenue to Sturgeon street;
And for the GRADING and PAVING of
SHIELDS STREET,
from Allegheny avenue to Walker street;
Are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, December 28th, 1868, when they will be returned to the Street Commissioner for collection.
de21:bs0 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, W. D. of Pennsylvania, PITTSBURGH, December 18th, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of SAMUEL BAILEY, of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., and WILLIAM G. McCANDLESS, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, partners as BAILEY & McCANDLESS, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal St., Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Penna., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock
THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
de21:b79 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

EVERY STYLE AND COLOR.

STAINED GLASS.

PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF.

AGENTS WANTED.

$10 A DAY.

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $1.

LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS

OF AMERICA AND EUROPE, AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

These great Maps, now just completed show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought even to the eye. County rights and large discount given to good Agents. Apply for Circulars, Terms and Sample Maps to

LLOYD'S MAP BUREAU,

de21-b72-d&T 23 Courtlandt street, N. Y.

PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

FURS! FURS! FURS!

AT

McCORD & CO's,

131 WOOD STREET.

STAINED AND ENAMELED GLASS.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES.

American Rink,
New York Club,
Empire, Starr, &c.

All other styles and sizes at the very lowest rates at

WHITESIDES & DRUM,

de14 79 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERYBODY SHOULD READ THIS.

The Holidays are drawing near
With all their scenes so pleasant,
The chosen time of all the year
To make an annual present.

To all those who are looking for useful and appropriate articles to present to their families and friends on Christmas morning, we would say don't fail to call at

PHELAN'S

OLD STAND STOCKING STORE,

NO. 24 FIFTH AVENUE.

and make a selection from his varied and extensive stock of

Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Fancy Opera Hoods, Woolen Gaiters, Sacques, Breakfast Shawls, Scarfs, Mittens, Suspenders, Shirts, &c., &c.

You'll save your money and your pains,
Beside the wear and tear of Brains,
In looking round the town
For Woolen Goods of every sort
Make this your first and last resort,
As his prices are all marked down.
de21

HORACE GREELEY ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Greeley's History of the War.

MR. GREELEY purposes to write, during the year 1869, an elementary work on Political Economy, wherein the policy of Protection to Home Industry will be explained and vindicated. This work will first be given to the public through successive issues of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, and will appear in all its editions—DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY. The work will contain the best results of the observations and study of a lifetime, and as the question of Protection to American Industry concerns our entire people, it will be looked for with great interest. In addition to this work by Mr. Greeley, THE TRIBUNE has engaged George Geddes, one of the best and most successful farmers in the country, and other able writers on Agricultural subjects, to write regularly for its columns. The American Institute Farmers' Club will continue to be reported in the SEMI WEEKLY and WEEKLY TRIBUNE. No farmer who desires to till the soil with profit, and to know the progress constantly made in the science of his calling, can afford to neglect the advantages of a newspaper like the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, especially when it unites with agriculture other features of interest and profit. The WEEKLY TRIBUNE contains a summary of all that appears in the DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions, while in addition it is made to address itself to the wants of the great farming class. Reviews of new publications, and of what is new in music and the fine arts; letters from different parts of the world—some of them of rare interest to the farmer, as showing the progress of agriculture in other countries; editorial essays on all topics of home and foreign interest, together with full and carefully printed reports of the markets, will be furnished from week to week, and at a lower price than that of any other newspaper in America. By pursuing this policy the WEEKLY TRIBUNE has attained its present commanding influence and circulation, and we enter upon the new year with an assurance to our readers that no pains and no expense will be spared to give it still greater usefulness and power, and to make it a yet more welcome visitor to every fireside in the land.

GREELEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

THE TRIBUNE also proposes to send "The American Conflict," by Horace Greeley, in 2 Vols. of 648 and 782 pages respectively, to clubs on terms stated below. This history has received from all quarters the highest commendations for accuracy of statement and fullness of detail. It is substantially bound, and must be deemed a valuable addition to any library. These volumes should be placed in every School District library in the land, and each school contains scholars who can, with a few hours of attention, raise a Tribune Club and secure the history. Almost any one who wishes can now obtain it by giving a few hours to procuring subscriptions for THE TRIBUNE among his friends and neighbors, and we hope many will be inclined to do so. The work will be promptly forwarded, prepaid, by express or by mail, on receipt of the required subscriptions.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum. Five copies or over, $3 each; 17 copies, $45. For $36 10 copies *and Greeley's History*; for $63 20 copies *and Greeley's History*; for $116 40 copies *and Greeley's History*.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail Subscribers, $2 per annum; 5 copies, $9; 11 copies, *to one address*, $15; 10 copies *and Greeley's History, to one address*, $20; 21 copies, *to one address*, $25; 20 copies and the History, *to one address*, $31; 50 copies, *to one address*, $50; 50 copies and the History, *to one address*, $56; 11 copies, *to names of subscribers*, $16; 10 copies, *to names*, with one copy of the History, $21; 21 copies, *to names*, $27; 20 copies, *to names*, with one copy History, $33; 50 copies, *to names*, $55; 50 copies, *to names*, with one copy History, $61.

The money must, in *all* cases, be received at one time, and the papers be sent to ONE Postoffice.

Friends wishing to secure the History on these terms must send the Clubs precisely as we have stated them. SEMI-WEEKLY *and* WEEKLY *subscriptions must not be mixed in one Club.*

Terms, Cash in advance.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
de21:T NEW YORK.

EVERY STYLE AND COLOR.

STAINED GLASS.

PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

OF ALL GOODS, ON THE CORNER STORE, No. 100 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

Sale positive to quit the business. Fixtures and two years' lease from April 1st, 1869. The entire stock, comprising a general variety of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, FURS, CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

The above stock will be sold positively without reserve. The sale to commence on MONDAY, December 21st, and continue until all is sold entirely out. Don't forget the place, No. 100 Ohio street, Allegheny City, Pa.

One $80 Singer Sewing Machine, warranted, for sale cheap.
de18:b60 JAMES GOSLING.

STAINED AND ENAMELED GLASS.

NOTICE.—To all Persons Engaged in Hauling or Wheeling Rubbish or Ashes: You are hereby notified not to place any rubbish or ashes on the wharf. All rubbish or ashes must be taken to the Point. Any person caught violating the above notice will be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law.
ROBERT A. HILL,
de19 Allegheny Wharf Master.

$100,000 To LOAN on First BOND and MORTGAGE on Property in Allegheny county. Address CASH.
de18

PEARL ASH—50 casks No. 1 in store and for sale by
no17 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
(NO. 2.)

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LAY-OUT OF A SUBURBAN PLACE. (With illustrations.)
Donald G. Mitchell.

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ap9:o22

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DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS.....$2,161,720 19.

Open daily, from 9 to 2 o'clock; also on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than ONE DOLLAR and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the 1st days of June and December, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

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SECRETARY—JAMES B. D. MEEDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH - SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT of the

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors Dec. 1, 1868.	$2,073,639 17
Dividend for the last six months.....	55,668 14
Contingent Fund.....	180,497.30
Total Liabilities.....	$2,315,804 61

ASSETS.

Loans on Bond and Mortgage.....	$1,654,068 45
Real Estate.....	25,475 27
Stock in Pittsburgh Banks.....	71,634.04
U. S. 5-20 six per cent. Bonds, '65-67.....	350,000.00
U. S. six per cent. Bonds, 1881.....	50,043 75
Bill Receivable.....	30,720.00
Cash in Bank and on hand.....	133,863.10
Total Assets.....	$2,315,804 61

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully Report that they have examined the Treasurer's Report for the last six months, ending November 30th, 1868 and have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgages, Deeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, U. S. 5-20 six per cent. Bonds, 65 and 67, U. S. six per cent. Bonds, 1881, and the cash in Bank and on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above Report.

R. C. LOOMIS,
JAMES D. KELLY,
WM. J. ANDERSON,
Auditing Committee,

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1868.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. out of the profits for the last six months, free of Government Tax, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from 1st inst.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1868.

de17-b62-d&F

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS,

just received from Cincinnati, the first out of smoke of the celebrated "Star" brand, Sugar Cured Hams and Dried Beef, for sale at the Family Grocery store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,

de17 corner Liberty and Hand streets.

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PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS,

The cheapest investment now in the market for sale by

PH. R. MERTZ,

Corner FIFTH AVENUE & WOOD STREETS.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons and European Exchange at market rates. de21

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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☞ PARTIES DESIRING TO INVEST in UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS can save one per cent. by purchasing before

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Bonds on hand for delivery.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 19, 1868.

Gold, which had closed firm on Friday evening at 135¼, advanced at the close of Saturday evening to 135¾, after having touched 135. The fear that we will have to ship bullion to cover balances in Europe and that the complications that may arise out of the eastern question makes importers more eager to cover themselves. The great mass of the importers held back their remittances in anticipation of a lower premium on gold, and especially for low rates of sixty-day cotton bills, but since the premium will not yield, although we are within two weeks of a period when thirty-two millions of gold will be disbursed by the Government, and produce and cotton should go forward in larger amounts. For the latter there is but one reason to account for the slow movement in our export articles, and this is to be found in the fact that planters are no longer dependent on the facters, but are able to hold their produce until better prices may be obtained.

Government bonds were dull and lower, with a light bnsiness. Everybody fears a tight money market in January next, and do not care for carrying anything that is subject to a depression in value or cost, dear enough to save over a period of stringency.

Stocks were dull and lower, except New York Central, which is manipulated by a strong clique who had cheap money borrowed some time ago on favorable terms. Express stocks are firm and more in demand.

The local money market is easier—from 9 to 10 per cent.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 135⅝; Eighty-one's, 114⅛; Five Twenties, 1862, 110¼; do, 1864, 106¼; do, 1865, 107¼; do, 1865, new, 109⅝; do, 1867, 109¾; do, 1868, 110; Ten Forties, 105; Railroads —Cleveland & Pittsburg, 108; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 129½; Chicago & Rock Island, 77; Chicago & North Western, 79¼; do Preferred, 71½9; Michigan Southern, 83½; Reading, 97; Erie, 39; New York Central, 133½; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 86½; Western Union Telegraph Co., 35¾; Merchants Union Express Co., 115½; Pacific Mail, 111¼; Adams, 48½; Mining shares—Gregory, 4,00; Quartz Hill, 71; Smith & Parmele, 3,30.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Friday, says: The future of the provision market is a subject of great interest; it is also on which there is no agreement of opinion. That prices are inflated is scarcely to be doubted. The provision market has been invaded by outside speculators, who have bought and sold enormous quantities of pork and lard for future delivery, and thus forced up prices by the competition — especially within the past few days, when there was a rush to cover shorts on the part of those who saw packing proceeding too slowly to suit their requirements. Then the packers went in to compete for hogs wherewith to meet the demand, and this forced up hogs to a price which is enormous in view of the crop. There is no more profit in packing now than when pork was $4 per barrel lower, but it may well be doubted if there is not great loss ahead for some one. Unless it shall prove that all calculations with regard to the character of the hog crop were failures, it is impossible that present prices can continue through the season, and if there should be a heavy decline, it will tell heavily against those who will have to receive at present rates. But the general feeling to-day seemed to be in favor of continuous high prices, and the desire to invest seemed greater than ever. Is the pork market cornered? It is more than probable, and, if so, it is the most gigantic corner ever known on 'Change.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 135; United States Sixes, 1881's, 114⅛; 5-20's, 1862, 110¼; 5-20's, 1864, 106¼; 5-20's, 1865, 107¼; 10-40's, 105; 5-20's, January and July, '65, 109⅝; 5-20's, January and July, '67 109¾; '68, 110; June 7-30's, par less ¼; July 7-30's, do ¼; August 119; Sept., 119; Oct. 118½; Union Pacific Railroad, 102; Central, 103.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, December 19, 1868.

CATTLE.

There has been a fair business done in Cattle since the date of our last report, and while there was an improved demand for prime fat stock, common and inferior was in abundant supply and very dull, it being the wrong season of the year for this kind of Cattle to meet with much inquiry. The sales during the week aggregated about 1050 head; prime shipping stock, such as is usually bought for Philadelphia, sold at a slight advance, compared with last week, ranging all from 7½ to 8½, the outside figure having been paid for several droves, and a small number of fancy stock was bought to offer to the butchers in the Allegheny market on Monday next. Stock Cattle continue dull and neglected, there being but few buyers for this class of stock at this season of the year, and, as a consequence, in order to effect sales, holders are obliged to accpt low prices.

L. Shamburg to S. Moses 7 head, weighing 7,000, at 5,50; Aull & Co. to same 2, weighing 1,875; Harp & H. to J. Landis 37, weighing 42,250, at 6,62½; Aull & Co. to Selar & Co; 18, weighing 22,250, at 7,25; G. W. Friend to T. Lamb 15, weighing 21,700, at 8,50; Wick & Co. to F. McClain 27, weighing 21,700, at 4,50; J. Moss to T. Lamb & M. 32, weighing 43,200, at 8,50; same to same 32, weighing 43,250, at 8,50; Smith & Blue to Aull & Co. 12, weighing 9,800; at 4,50; same to J. Landis 21 bulls, weighing 22,200; J. A. Campbell to Lamb & M. 4, weighing 5,700, at 7; same to same 1 stag, weighing 1,475, at at 6,75; G. Clark to Aull & Co. 4, weighing 3,350, at 4; same to same 7, weighing 6,850, at 5; Hedges & Taylor to R. Maynes 34, weighing 41,125, at 7,50; same to Aull & Co. 34, weighing 41,550, at 7,37½; W. A. Couchman to L. Shamburg 1 heifer, weighing 1,700, at 10,50; same to same 4 steers, weighing 8,400, at 10,50; Hedges & Taylor to W. Duffy 53, weighing 65,250, at 7; A. Mooore to R. Grush 17, weighing 17,825, at 5,25; A. Furst to Rothchilds 75, weighing 83,225, at 6,75; W. A. Couchman to Fritz 8, weighing 9,000, at 8,50; J. Sweny to same 18, weighing 20,000, at 7,25; J. A. Rosenbaugh to Selser 15, weighing 14,710. at 4,25; W. A. Couchman to Fritz 20, weighing 22,625, at 7; Rothchilds to Eichelberger 40, weighing 40,565, at 6,37; Holmes, Lafferty & Co. to Aull & Co. 34, weighing 41,550, at 7,37; same to Styer & Co. 32, weighing 35,650. at 6,37; Orr & Williams to J. J. Harris 18, averaging 1,071, at 6,62.

SHEEP.

The market has been very poorly supplied during the past week, and with a good shipping demand the market is firmer and prices higher for all grades, more particularly, however, for prime fat mutton Sheep. It begins to look as if growers had marketed about all they intend, for the present, besides this class of stock, especially the common kind had got so low, as to scarcely pay cost of transportation and shipment. The sales since the date of our last report include 2,231 head at prices ranging from 3,25 to 4,40 per cwt; prime to extra fat mutton Sheep may be quoted at 5 to 5¼ cts per pound. The sales were as follows:

Smith & Blue to Landis 188 head, weighing 16,150, at $2,14; same to C. Pierce 179, weighing 15,350 ai 3,75; same to H. Deitrich 196, weighing 17,250, at 3,60; same to J. Lloyd 380, at 2,65 per head; same to H. Deitrich 179, at 2,75 per head; Holmes, L & Co. to H. Deitrich 210, at 125 per head; same to same 207, at 2,00 per head; same to J. N. Pidcock 413, weighing 34,125, 4,30; same to J. H. Aurentz 179, weighing 14,025, at 3,50; same to J. N. Pidcock 199, weighing 16,250, at 4,25; same to same 177, weighing 14,575, at 3,25; T. C. Stewart to same 245, weighing 21,085, 3,25; H. Grier to same 188, weighing 14,725, at 3.00; same to same 148, at 1,25 per head; J. R. Snelly to same 198, weighing 14,975, at 3,50; J. Hutchinson to same 217, weighing 15,700, at 3,25; A. G. McPherson to same 178, weighing 12,700, at 3,50; E. H. Lipsey to same 291, weighing 25,025, at 4,40; Smith & Blue to same 120, at 2,50 per head; J. Robinson to same 216, weighing 16,425, at 3,40; J. Rinney to J. Aurentz 104, weighing 9,075, at 3,90.

HOGS.

The market for Hogs has been quite active during the past week, and prices ruled firm, with an upward tendency. To-day, with light arrivals, a limited supply and a good demand for shipment, the market was somewhat excited, and an attempt was made to force an advance of a quarter on prime heavy averages. Some few lots of this kind were held at 9¼, but so far as we could learn, there were none sold above 9c and not many at that. We give 7½ to 9 as the range for common New York to prime Philadelphia Hogs. Messrs. Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold some 1,600 head to-day within the above quotations. None of our packers have been buying for several days in consequence of the exceedingly high prices.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 19, 1868.

The market, in a general way, has been steady during the past week, the volume of business having reached about the usual average, and prices have fluctuated but little. The feeling which prevailed during the early part of the week in regard to a "corner" has pretty well subsided, and it looks to-day as if most of the oil called for would be furnished on Monday. That there may be some few "shorts" is altogether probable, as there generally are on such occasions, but as we have already intimated, the short interest is not likely to amount to much. Receipts of Crude for the week, 6,990 barrels; from January 1st to date, 1,049,873 barrels, against 715,658, same time last year; shipments Refined this week, 22,072 barrels, against 12,384 last week; from January 1st to date, 704,991 barrels, against 667,358 same time last year. Sales this week, 72,200 barrels against 58,400 barrels last week.

CRUDE.

The Crude market has been fairly active during the past week the sales in the aggregate being large, and prices have been unusually uniform throughout the entire week, 12½ cents on spot or seller's option all next year. Buyers option, all next year, is still quoted at 16. Sale to-day of 3,000 bbls, first six months, seller's option, at 12½.

REFINED.

The Refined market was also quiet to-day, and devoid of any new or important features, worthy of special notice. Spot oil was quoted at 31 to 31½,—not a single sale for that delivery reported. Sale 500 bbls first six months buyers option, at 33½; 1,000 each April, May and June at 32½—considered half a cent above the market; also a "call" of 3,000 for January, February, and March, 1,000 each, at 28½ and a dollar.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Erny, Jageman & Co., 110 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro. & Co., 527 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co., 212 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

B. W. Morgan & Co., 212 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McCreery & Co., 211 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 663 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. Co., 1014 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger & Co., 162 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 2999

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co., 178 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fleming & Co., 229 do do to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Union Ref. & St. Co., 97 do refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 288 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Lafferty & Waring, 279 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined..... 1072

BALTIMORE, December 19.—Flour dull and favors buyers. Wheat nominal. Corn firm; prime white 90a94c. Oats dull at 70a 73c. Rye firm at $1,50a1,60. Mess Pork firm at $27,50. Bacon firm; rib sides 17c, clear do. 17¼a17½c, shoulders 14c, hams 18c. Lard active at 17½a18c.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1868.

The speech of Hon. O. P. Morton on the financial questions of the nation attracted great attention, and is the theme of universal comment where men most do congregate. I observe that you take issue with the views which have been attributed to him as to a gradual resumption. Yet I ask you to read his speech through—of course you will do so; editors are known to read everything—are supposed never to sleep or take time to eat—and say if he has not grappled with the whole subject more like a master than any of the other Senators who have touched upon it.

I noticed, with much pleasure, as have others of your numerous readers here, that you corrected the story, about Gen. Howard and the Chaplain of the House, which got into the newspapers and was dishonoring to both. Whatever the Reverend gentleman may be, he is not a street brawler; what General Howard is, I think you and all who heard and saw him recently in Pittsburgh can judge. A faithful officer, he gave his right arm to his country; a faithful head of an important bureau, over which he was set by Abraham Lincoln, who loved him, he has never been charged with wilfully neglecting his duty or with corrupt dealings; a faithful Christian, he has sought to build up a house to God where men might worship according to the faith and forms (or absence of forms) of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The only people who have had fault to find with General Howard are Fernando Wood and an anonymous writer who at one time had access to the Cincinnati *Gazette*. From the latter sprung, it is supposed, the unworthy tale about a street quarrel here between General Howard and the pastor alluded to.

The General is opposed to the continuance of the Bureau except in its work in organizing education in the States where no provision is made by law for schools. Of course in his wide and worthy career he runs counter to certain weak and narrow-minded persons who cry out on him to attract attention to their own small selves. A great many petitions are laid before Congress from people in the South praying that the work heretofore so nobly carried forward by General H. may be continued, but it is supposed that against his wish no legislation for that purpose will be had.

When before the regular Committee on the Freedmen the other day, to give information concerning the continuance of the Bureau, he repeated his request for a full investigation of all the matters pertaining to the Bureau since its organization, but was told that no such investigation would be had, or was needed, as they were satisfied he had done all well. So the Boynton thunder will be harmless to all but themselves.

The speech of General Moorhead in eulogy of the late Mr. Stevens attracted wide attention, and is commented upon as the most just and flattering terms by the many who heard it. The public mind on the occasion was excited and General M. rose equal to the occasion. The speech which you will publish in full was rich in reminiscence. The high position which Gen. Moorhead has before Congress and before the country as a gentleman of great influence, of lofty character and of high legislative capacity, lent additional interest to all he said. OBSERVER.

The Northmen in America.

An interesting paper was recently read in New York relative to the discovery of the American continent in the tenth century:

The speaker began by explaining that the Northmen were an Asiatic race that settled in Denmark, overran Norway and Sweden, and afterward, in the year 875, colonized Iceland. Near the close of the tenth century the Icelanders, led by Eric the Red, pushed westward and colonized Greenland, where the colony existed until near the beginning of the fifteenth century, and where a line of no less than seventeen bishops presided over the church which was established. The last bishop was Andreas, who in the cathedral church of Gorda, on the west coast of Greenland, celebrated the marriage of a couple from whom the learned Finn Magnussenn took his descent. While the Icelanders were in Greenland they made expeditions far into the North. In 1824 Parry found a monument that was erected by them in latitude seventy-three degrees, in the year 1135. In 1266 another expedition reached the latitude of seventy-six degrees, which was as far as Perry went in 1827. After showing that the Icelandic narratives possess no faults that are not found in modern histories, Mr. DeCosta proceeded to speak of the voyages of the Northmen to New England, which they called Vinland, on account of the quantity of vines they found growing wild. The existence of land south of Vinland was first made known by one Beirne, who in 884, sailing from Iceland to Greenland, was driven southward upon the American coast. This encouraged Leif, son of Eric the Red, to go in search of the new land. He sailed in the year 1000, and passed down the American coast as far as the latitude of Rhode Island, where, in the region of Mount Hope Bay, he spent the Winter, returning to Greenland in the Spring. In 1002 his brother Thorvald made the same voyage, but lost his life in a conflict with the natives. The most distinguished explorer was Karlsefne, who sailed to Vinland in 1007 with three ships and 160 men. He spent three years in the vicinity of Mount Hope, in Rhode Island. One very interesting confirmation of the truth of the Icelandic narratives which give an account of tke voyages is found in connection with that island which the Icelanders mention as then existing in the ocean east of Cape Cod. This island is also referred to in Gosnold's voyage, and its non-appearance now has led some to discredit Gosnold's account. But recent explorations by Professor Agassiz and others have demonstrated its existence by geological evidence. The result of these explorations was illustrated by a map drawn for the purpose, which makes it clear that the Northmen visited the coast of Massachusetts, and that they have described its appearance at that early time in their narratives, which bear every mark of truth.

THE inundations in Switzerland are said to have been increased in violence by the unwise course of some of the cantons in cutting down the forests on the upper parts of the mountains. The sale of the timber reduced the rate of taxation, but in the end, the destruction of property was many times larger than the amount saved. The effects of forests on the climate are also exemplified by the occurrences in the Cape de Verde Islands, where the cutting down of the timber produced severe droughts, lasting in some cases for three years. During the famines occasioned by this lack of rain, over thirty thousandpersons are reported to have perished.

Some Fine Writing About Pittsburgh.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

I found Pittsburgh the panorama it always was to me—a wondrous *cul de sac*, where nature, working westward on a grand design, pushing her veins of coal and iron like so many railways, rolling her vast serpentine folds of mountains, suddenly finds the world to cease, and strews the last cape with mighty wrecks of impotence, with chimneys blazing and tunnels gaping black with the smoke of her machineries dispersed untimely, and a solemn and dispairing gloom rising between earth and sky, like the horror of Satan's army when heaven is lost and thunderous confusion overtakes its counsels.

What rivers are like these rivers uniting here, illumined weirdly with the white streams of innumerable seams and cracks in the crust of the hills, which escape as from the bowels of the furnace of Vulcan? Bridges that rest upon piers of solid fog? Locomotive engines that leap into opaque clouds, like eagles that part the thunder and wheel in blindness, screaming frightenedly? Clinging to the banks of everlasting twilight, the huddled steamboats are like gulls that hold to the edges of Newfoundland. The people in the high warehouses seem to be pilots waiting in eternal apprehension for the mists to dissipate and the sea to the west to show the whereabouts of sails.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times* says that Jefferson was saved from pecuniary embarrassment only by his Monticello farm; that Madison, after his retirement, with difficulty kept up a respectable appearance at Montpelier, and that his widow supported herself by the sale of the "wreck of personal effects;" that Monroe became "absolutely destitute" before he died; that Jackson had hardly money enough to entertain visitors at the Hermitage, and states other facts showing the painful impecuniosity of Presidential incumbents.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY, for 1859, under the organization provided by the Parliament of the Confederation, will consist of 90,402 conscripts, of whom 80,092 are to be furnished by Prussia, and 10,390 by the other States of the Confederation. The Federal navy, under the new organization, is to consist of 23,000 sailors.

—Letters from Buenos Ayres, to the 27th of October, and Rio Janeiro to the 7th ult., state that an expedition to flank Lopez's position at Valleta had found troops and fortifications to resist it. Caxias' army was encamped in a swamp. Lopez refused to surrender English prisoners, and Mr. Gould, the Minister, left for England. United States Minister MacMahon had not yet arrived at Asuncion.

—A bill has been introduced in the Arkansas Legislature, requiring all persons to withdraw from the Knights of Camilla or Ku-Klux within thirty days, under a penalty of a heavy fine and imprisonment of from one to ten years in the penitentiary. It was ordered printed. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Governor's proclamation for martial law in Conway county.

—The Senatorial question in Missouri is exciting a good deal of attention throughout the State and the interior papers are discussing the matter quite earnestly. Of the papers which have spoken on the subject, twenty-eight advocate the election of Gen. Carl Schurz, twelve are for Gen. Loan and eight for all other candidates.

—Hon. R. J. Walker testified before the Investigating Committee that he received twenty-six thousand dollars of the Alaska purchase money, of which he paid three thousand to Colonel Forney, or his representative. He thought no money had been paid to other newspaper men.

—Thomas Stewart, a lad, was cut to pieces by a railroad train, at Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, while crossing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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A new Perfume for the Handkerchief. Exquisite, delicate, lasting fragrance. Sold by all Druggists.

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Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal in ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of the policy*, which may

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Square toed boots are again coming into fashion.

Everybody's skates are being put in order for the season.

To-day, the 21st of December, is the shortest day in the year.

The Allegheny Public Schools have closed until January 4th, 1869.

The "Apostles" were at work in various parts of the city on Saturday, clearing the street gutters of ice.

Retail dealers have raised the price of coal one cent per bushel since the fourteenth of the present month.

Saturday was very pleasant. The streets were crowded with pedestrians (a large proportion being ladies) during the afternoon.

Christmas is coming. Shop windows proclaim it; children's faces tell it, and the very air seems full of its joyous anticipations.

The Holiday trade has brightened up considerably the last few days. Merchants seem to have as much as they can do at present.

The city and vicinity is fairly overwhelmed with fairs at present. At most of them, however, the fair managers are realizing fair profits.

The holidays are fast approaching now, and ladies wishing to know where to buy cheap goods, had better call at Macrum, Glyde & Co., 78 and 80 Market street.

Personal.—Dr. William Hunter, formerly editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, but at present Professor of Hebrew in Allegheny College, is spending a short vacation among his friends in this vicinity.

New Holiday Goods at Macrum, Glyde & Co., 78 and 80 Market street. Watch Stands, Cigar Stands and Cases, Writing Desks, Necessaires, fancy Glove Boxes, full assortment of Lace Goods, etc.

Another Burglary.—The dry goods store of Messrs. Mullin & Co., at Fayette City, was robbed of a large quantity of valuable goods sometime during Friday night or Saturday morning. The thieves escaped and left no clue.

Passed Through.—General Grant and suite arrived in the city at noon Saturday, from Cincinnati. After taking dinner at the Union Depot Hotel, the party proceeded toward Washington in a special train provided for them by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

I. O. O. F.—We learn that the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Western District of Pennsylvania contemplate having a grand re-union and regalia procession in this city on the 26th of April next. The arrangements are now being perfected, and the demonstration will probably be one of the largest ever made by the Order in this State.

Larceny.—Wm. McCune made information before the Mayor, yesterday, charging James Williams *alias* James Burt with larceny. The prosecutor was stopping at the Seaton House in the Diamond, and alleges that the accused carried away a valise containing clothing of the value of fifty dollars, the property of the prosecutor. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Bold Robbery.—Some daring thief carried off a case containing twelve pairs of boots from the door of Kriss' boot and shoe store, No. 95 Federal street, Allegheny, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Kriss said nothing of the matter until Saturday, thinking some of his neighbors had been playing a practical joke upon him, It was practical, but not much of a joke. The practical thief escaped with the boot-y.

The O'Connor-Tack case comes up in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions, before Judge Brewster, to-day. It will be remembered that the case was tried at the last April session, the jury failing to agree. We published the full evidence at the time, and our readers must remember the particulars of the business transaction out of which originated the prosecution. Many witnesses from this city left on Saturday, and more will leave to-day, for the trial.

The Ladies of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city will hold a Fair and Festival this and to-morrow evening in the spacious hall of the Fourth ward public school house. As there will be a great variety of fancy articles suitable for holiday presents, tables spread with tempting viands and as the proceeds are to be in aid of the Missionary Associations of the church who will not gladly spend a little time in visiting and re-visiting a place so attractive, for an object so praiseworthy, when for a half dollar both admission and an oyster supper are added to the higher incentives of patronage.

The Drummer Boy.—The extensive preparations of the last few weeks have perfected all arrangements, and the "Drummer Boy" will make his debut at the Academy of Music to-night. The rapid sale of reserved seats even up to Saturday night next promise a flattering reception of this beautiful Allegory. Natural in its situation, real and life like in its character, and replete with the stirring incidents of our recent rebellion, it is doubly interesting as an exhibition and a faithful page in our national history. Again we advise all to secure seats early. Box office open this morning from 9 to 12 A. M.

Union Depot Hotel.—Comparatively few are aware that Mr. Marker has retired from the superintending of this excellent hotel, and that Col. E. R. Unger, the Secretary of the "Keystone Hotel Company," is in charge of the establishment. The Colonel is a gentleman of great suavity of manner, very attentive to guests, and possesses a high toned moral character. Under his capable management and the aid of his obliging office assistants, coupled with the fact of his long connection with the Central Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the hotel will doubtless maintain its popularity and attract hosts of persons to patronize it.

The Keystone Pottery.

The establishment of a queensware manufactory in this city by Messrs. S. M. Kier & Co., at 363 Liberty street, was an enterprise which was by many presumed to be a hazardous undertaking, but time has proved the wisdom of the firm. The quality of the ware manufactured is unsurpassed by any in the country, and it is coming into general use. In addition to the excellent quality of the ware there is another feature which recommends it to purchasers, and that is its cheapness. They can manufacture ware cheaper than it can be made in the east, and purchasers therefore save at least the freight on it from the eastern markets.

Extensive Robbery in Birmingham.

Between four and five o'clock Saturday morning, the clothing store of John A. Paff, at the corner of Washington and Denman streets, Birmingham, was entered by burglars and goods to the value of $600 carried away. An entrance was effected by forcing open a window shutter at the rear of the building and removing the sash. A gentleman passing on the opposite side of the street saw two men coming out of the establishment with the goods, and started in search of the night watchman, but before he returned the thieves had made good their escape. Chief of Police Irwin and officer Messner, of this city, have the case in hand, and are on the track of the scamps.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of J. W. Cochran & Co. vs. Owners of the Steamboat Neville, motion for new trial.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

80. Denny vs. Wood's heirs.
109. Williams vs. Bartley.
112. Freeke vs. Hartzell.
115. Meyers vs. Price.
118. O'Leary vs. Green.
125. Moore & Chambers vs. Arbuckle & Co.
126. Moore vs. Rowland & Harris.
127. Ralya & Robertson vs. The National Refining and Storing Company.

Court of Common Pleas—Full Bench.

Court met at ten o'clock Saturday morning, and the following business was transacted:

PETITION FOR COUNTER SECURITY.

Charles Jeremy filed a petition alleging that in January, 1865, William O. Johns was elected one of the Aldermen for the Seventh (now Tenth) ward of Pittsburgh, and that the petitioner, together with Richard Williams, became surety on the official bond of said Johns in the sum of three thousand dollars; that the said bond was conditioned that the said Johns would faithfully pay over all moneys that would come into his hands as an officer, which agreement was not fulfilled, the said Johns becoming insolvent, by reason of which the petitioner has been sued as one of the securities. The petitioner asked for a rule on the said Johns to show why he should not give counter security. The rule was granted and made returnable on Saturday, January 2, 1869.

In the case of Sawyer vs. McGinniss, the ejectment suit which occupied the attention of the Court for the past two weeks, the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

After the transaction of the usual Saturday business, Court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 209—Thompson vs. Collins.
No. 250—Lynch vs. Huley,
No. 251—Gerloch vs. Gissel.
No. 255—Mathews vs. Morrow.
No. 256—Lucas vs. McClaren.
No. 258—Clark vs. O'Donnel.
No. 259—Whitehouse's Administrators vs. Wm. Spencer.
No. 261—Fultz vs. Rushenberger.
No. 262—Stafford vs. Kerr.
No. 263—English vs. Carson.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

In the case of James Rumble, indicted for rape, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Frank Nicholson, who plead guilty to an indictment for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution.

Dr. Thomas Graham, convicted of assault and battery, was fined one dollar and the costs of prosecution.

Charles Murphy, convicted last week of assault and battery, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the county jail.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Com. vs. Margaret Barrett.
Com. vs. Wm. Foreman.
Com. vs. Francis Reiley.
Com. vs. David Williams; 2 cases.
Com. vs. Joseph Patterson.
Com. vs. Ruth Ann Murray.
Com. vs. Eliza Soles.
Com. vs. Anthony Green.
Com. vs. Henry Thompson.
Com. vs. David Morgan alias Skipper Morgan.
Com. vs. Ebenezer Williams.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

Com. vs. Wm. Meninger and Wm. Brown.
Com. vs. Mary Johnston.
Com. vs. Patrick Kernan.
Com. vs. Charles Smith.
Com. vs. Joseph G. Miller.
Com. vs. Wm. Devine.
Com. vs. Eliza Humphries.
Com. vs. Rachel Kinney.
Com. vs. Margaret Stooker alias Sophia Zimmerman.
Com. vs. Thos. Campbell and John Russell.

Jewelry Store Robbed.

Wednesday last, a sharper entered the city and operated in the jewelry line extensively, and we regret to say very successfully. Sometime during the morning of the day mentioned a man went into Stevenson's jewelry store on Liberty street, and enquired for Mr. Stevenson. There was no one in the establishment when he entered but a boy, the head clerk having stepped out on business. The man gave his name as James M. Meyer, and purported to be from Titusville, where he said he was engaged in the jewelry business. He desired to see Mr. S. as he wished to purchase some goods from him. He asked to see some goods, and after looking over a number of articles purchased a case of spectacles, which he paid for and ordered to be sent to his address at Titusville. He then left the house, and the boy went to work to replace the goods which had been placed on the counter for his customer's inspection, and he discovered that he had taken away a number of valuable articles, among which were a fine hunting case gold watch, Fremont movement, four heavy gold chains, and nine heavy plain gold rings. Search was made for Mr. Meyers immediately, but he has not since been heard of. It is altogether probable that the thief belongs to this city, as he appeared to have a knowledge of Mr. Stevenson's establishment, and doubtless knew that he was absent from the city. Officer McCready has the case in hand and will "work it up" if there is any clue by which the thief can be discovered.

Fire in the Fourteenth Ward—The Bellefield Presbyterian Church Burned.

A disastrous fire occurred in the Fourteenth ward yesterday by which the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, a new frame building only completed about three months since, was totally destroyed. The church was heated by a hot air furnace in the cellar, from which the fire originated in consequence of one of the flues being defective. The Sunday School was in session at the time the fire broke out, and, when first discovered, it caused the wildest excitement among the crowd of children which had assembled at the school. Every effort was made by those present to subdue the flames, but owing to the scarcity of water and the inflammable material of which the building was constructed, the fire spread so rapidly that in less than an hour the beatiful building which had been constructed at a cost proximating twelve thousand dollars, was a heap of smouldering ruins. We did not ascertain whether there was any insurance on the building or not.

Four Vacancies.

It is elsewhere announced that there are four vacancies at the "Kenwood Boarding School," New Brighton. This institution, founded and presided over by Rev. Joseph P. Taylor, has for several years attested its claim to be one of the best in the Commonwealth. It numbers among its patrons some of the most discriminating and judicious of our citizens, and has earned a reputation which draws boys from many distant places to seek its academic advantages. The location, just outside the village, is elevated and salubrious; the buildings, including the boarding house, school house, gymnasium, &c., are admirably adapted to their uses. The grounds are extensive, the landscape picturesque and beautiful—a combination of attractions which, with the well-known experience and eminent abilities of the Reverend Principal and his assistants should at once fill all vacancies.

The Allegheny Sewerage-Tax—Meeting of Citizens.

Pursuant to notice published in the city papers, a meeting of the citizens of that portion of the Second and Third wards, Allegheny, formerly in Reserve and McClure townships, convened at the Ridgewood School House on Saturday evening, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the manner in which the assessments for sewerage purposes are made, to protest against the present law, as being unfair and unjust, and to solicit the City Councils to have it modified or repealed.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. Jonathan Gallagher to the Chair, and appointing Robert Thornburg, Secretary. Aafter the object of the meeting had been clearly and pointedly stated by Mr. Wm. McCreery, a committee on resolutions, consisting of Messrs. G. W. McClintock, Thompson Bell and Wm. McCreery were appointed.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The rural districts of Allegheny city, comprising parts of Reserve and McClure township, were annexed to the city by an act of Legislature without the knowledge, consent or wish of its citizens; and, further, whereas, said city has never thus far extended to this portion of it any of the general benefits or accommodations of the city, viz: Water, gas, pavements or police. Further, as the Councils of said city obtained an act allowing them to impose a tax for sewerage purposes *solely* for the benefit of the old portions of the city—said tax to be assessed on the superficial feet of all property regardless of its value—thus taxing farms by the square foot as much as the most valuable lot in the center of the city; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be and is hereby appointed to meet and confer with the Presidents and others of the two Councils asking them to relieve us from said tax for these reasons: 1st. We can receive no benefit whatever from it, situated as we are more than one hundred feet above the head of any sewer. 2nd, That a tax without regard to benefits derived or value of property taxed, is manifestly unjust.

Resolved, That this Committee be requested to report to an adjourned meeting next Saturday in order that the necessary action for our protection may then be determined on.

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint the Committee suggested by the resolutions, in response to which he selected the following named gentlemen: Geo. D. McGrew, Wm. McCreery, Thompson Bell, G. W. McClintock and Jonathan Gallagher. The Committee were further instructed to request the Presidents of both branches of Council to call a special meeting to take some action in the matter as soon as possible. There was a full and free interchange of expression of feeling on the subject, during which the law and those who were instrumental in having it enacted were handled in no complimentary terms. The law as it now stands was denounced as unjust and obnoxious, and should be modified or repealed.

Mr. McCreery thought that the State of Louisiana might as well tax Ohio and other States for draining the Ohio river as for Allegheny City to tax the rural districts for draining off the filth of the city. The sewers were of no earthly benefit to his property, notwithstanding it is proposed to lav on a tax of something like one hundred and sixty-five dollars per acre.

Mr. McGrew did not object to paying a fair proportion of the tax, but he did not think it right to make the hill districts bear all the burden. Let the tax be put on as any other city tax, according to valuation.

Mr. McClintock said that he had had some experience in paying sewerage taxes in Pittsburgh, and that the assessments there were made so as to make the property through which the sewer passed stand the greater proportion of the expense. However, he was willing to pay his *pro rata*, provided it was put on as any other city tax.

It was also stated that while taxes in Pittsburgh were considered onerous, it was found on comparison that the taxes in this part of Allegheny would be, if this sewerage law was not changed, four times greater.

In accordance with the resolutions above noted, there will be an adjourned meeting at the same place on next Saturday evening to hear the report of the committee appointed to confer with Council.

Fires at Oil City—Narrow Escape.

About ten o'clock on Thursday night last a fire broke out in the engine house No. 1, on the Hassan Flats, by which the derrick and engine house were destroyed. The loss is estimated at about six hundred and fifty dollars.

At twelve o'clock an alarm was sounded from the vicinity of the iron bridge, and immediately afterward the two story frame building at the north-west end of the iron bridge was discovered to be on fire. The basement and first floor of the building were occupied by D. Wareham & Son as a coffin manufactory and salesroom, and a Dr. Burel occupied a room as an office and bedroom. The second floor was occupied by Captain Frank Wareham and family. The flames made very rapid progress, and the family of Capt. Wareham, consisting of his wife, sister and two children, who were asleep at the time, were awakened either by the tumult in the street or the smoke which filled the rooms, and barely had time to escape in their night clothing before nearly the whole of the second story was in flames. But a few moments had elapsed after the family had escaped, before the entire building was a burning mass. About this time the engines were got on the ground, but the fire had progressed so far that it was impossible to put it out, and the streams from the engines were turned upon a row of buildings situated under the bluff on the opposite side of the street, but the fire raged with great fury and communicated to these buildings despite the efforts of the firemen. Two of these buildings, both of two stories, and occupied by Messrs. D. and Nelson Downey, John Rodgers, and a railroad track laborer and their families, were almost entirely destroyed. Through the strenuous exertions of the firemen and citizens, the fire was got under control before it had done any farther damage. Two of the last named families lost furniture, &c. to the amount of $700. The two buildings burned were owned by Messrs. McAboy and Arbuthnot, of Pitsburgh. The loss sustained by D. Wareham & Son on the building and stock of coffins, &c., will reach $2,600, and that of Capt. Wareham will reach $600. Neither the furniture belonging to this gentleman or any of his family's clothing was saved. There was no insurance.

The fire is said to have originated from clothing or other inflammable material taking fire from a lamp that had been left by Dr. Burel in his room while in a state of intoxication. The Doctor admits that he was intoxicated during the evening but says that he did not leave a light in his room.

Needs Attention.

The sidewalks on Beaver street, Allegheny, between Montgomery and North avenues, are in an almost impassable condition. A few weeks ago they were both recurbed, but the brick pavements, which were necessarily torn up at the time, have never been relaid, neither have the large piles of dirt dug up and thrown to one side been removed. The thaw of the last few days has softened the ground and made it necessary for pedestrians to wade through mud in some places ankle deep or travel a square or two out of their way to get round it. It would be a sad thing, indeed, if all the imprecations that are hurled at the unfortunate Street Commissioner on account of this matter were in reality to befall him.

Drunkenness.

Never within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant" was the evil of intemperance carried to such an extent in this city as at the present time, notwithstanding the efforts of the various temperance societies to remedy it. Drunkenness is more prevalent than we ever knew it before, and is alarmingly increasing. Scarcely a night passes that the several cells in the "Tombs" are not filled with the victims of this degrading and damnable evil, and it is only a very small minority of the cases that are found there, as it is only those who becoming stupid from the effects of liquor are found lying upon the street corners, or those who become crazed and maddened by the poison they imbibe, and are noisy and boisterous on the streets making night hideous with their brawls, who are taken in charge by the "guardians of the night" and conveyed to that place of rendezvous, to be released in the morning on payment of a light fine and costs. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands of others, who have not yet fallen so low as these, but who are drunkards nevertheless, and with the great majority of these it is only a question of time as to when they will be occupying a cell in the watch house with the soft side of a plank for a resting place.

On Friday evening last we witnessed an incident of a most touching character, one calculated to make any man, with a spark of humanity in him, deprecate the evils of intemperance, and from the depth of his soul curse those who are instrumental in promoting them. In passing along one of the principal streets, our attention was attracted by the voice of a little girl in tones of supplication. On entering an alley from where the voice proceeded, we discovered a little girl of eleven years pleading with her father to go home, while he, poor wretch, was so beastly drunk as to be unable to answer intelligently or even recognize his child. On inquiry we learned of the child that her father lived some distance from the spot and that she had been searching for him for several hours and found him there in that drunken and degraded condition by accident. She stated that until within a few weeks past her father had been a sober, industrious man, had a good situation and was receiving a large salary, but he took to drinking, neglected his employer's business and was discharged, since when he has been in a continual state of drunkenness. He had left home in the morning, where her mother, who had three children younger than herself, was lying sick, and that there was nothing in the house to eat. This is only one of many incidents of that character which are of daily occurrence. Is there no remedy for the evil?

Long Lost Child Found.

Under the above caption the Reading *Dispatch* says:

Sixteen years ago Mr. Aaron Orick (colored) was a slave in Virginia, and by consent of his master became the possessor of a wife, by whom he had children. One of them, a girl, when five years of age, was sold to a slave dealer and taken from her parents—they knew not where. At the breaking out of the rebellion Mr. Orick watched his opportunity to escape and flee to the free North, and when the happy day dawned he sat out for the land of the free and finally reached Reading, where he sought employment, and by honest industry has managed to maintain himself and family comfortably up to the present time, and being endowed with more than ordinary intellect is now becoming somewhat noted as a local preacher. A few days since he received a letter informing him that his child was still living and could be found at Lexington, Virginia. Mr. O. left this city yesterday in search of his girl, and ere this reaches the eye of the reader, it is probable that the father has kissed the lips of his child—not as a slave—not as the property or chattel of an aristocratic slaveholder—but as his own loved, long lost child. There has been a great change in the condition of this family since ten years ago, and we know of no one better able to appreciate the happy changes than Mr. Orick and his family.

Fatal Railroad Accident,

Many of our readers will remember two little Italian boys who have procured a living on the streets of our city, and other towns, by playing a harp and a violin for the contributions of those who chanced to hear them. We learn from the Williamsport *Bulletin* that about six o'clock on Tuesday evening, they started up the railroad track to the depot to ascertain at what time they could go out. While watching for the cars on the track, they were walking on another, and a car backed down the switch, striking both of them and throwing the car from the track. The oldest one, named Powell Blasye, aged about fourteen years, (the harper,) had both his legs very badly fractured—one below the knee and the other above. He lingered for some time, but, although he had the best of medical attendance, he died before morning. His cousin, aged about ten years, named Frank Lapihrei, was seriously injured in the chest and had some ribs broken, and was injured internally, but the physicians report him as doing well, and they have hopes of his recovery. The oldest boy had only been in this country two or three months.

Advanced Prices.

Some persons are disposed to find fault with Mr. Canning, of the Opera House, for increasing his prices during the Booth engagement. This course, we are assured, he is compelled to adopt, owing to the limited capacity of the house and the expense attending the engagement of the brilliant histrion. Mr. Canning conducts his business not so much to prove himself a benefactor of his race in supplying people first class amusements at pecuniary loss to himself, as to realize some little profit from his exertions, and no sensible man can well blame him. If he could pack three or four thousand person in the Opera House he might afford to play Mr. Booth a month here at the usual prices of admission, but with the scanty accommodations at his disposal an advanced rate is an absolute business necessity.

The Other Side.

David, one of the parties whom we mentioned yesterday as having been charged by John Harington, before Alderman Strain, with aggravated assault and battery, appeared before the same magistrate yesterday and lodged information against Harington for disorderly conduct and misdemeanor. Robinson alleges that Harington came on the ferry boat in an intoxicated condition and began to insult the passengers by obscene and disgusting language. When the Collector came round, it is stated that he not only refused to desist, but refused to pay his fare and began to quarrel with the collector. Harington was arrested and, after a hearing, was fined five dollars and costs in each case, which he paid and was discharged.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. A. G. M'Candless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh for the week commencing December 6th and ending December 13th, 1868:

Males..... 11	White..... 19	Total..... 19
Females..... 8	Colored..... 0	

The diseases and deaths resulting therefrom were: consumption, 4; disease of bowels, 2; diarrhœa, 1; old age, 1; apoplexy, 1; exposure, 1; unknown, 4; burned, 2; croup, 1; bronchitis, 1; convulsions, 1.

Of the above there were under one year, 4; from 1 to 2, 3; from 2 to 5, 1; from 5 to 10, 1; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 3; from 70 to 80, 1.

Shocking Accident at Miller Farm—Man Burned to Death.

About nine o'clock on Saturday morning a benzine tank containing two hundred and fifty barrels of crude oil and benzine, at the refinery of Messrs. Crane, Thacker, Johnson & Co., situated on a side hill on the Miller Farm and Pithole Plank Road, a few rods from Oil Creek, exploded with a loud report. The force of the explosion shattered the tank into fragments. The oil and benzine which it had contained took fire at once and ran down the hill, deluging two men named George Bartlett and Thomas Knowlton, who were standing a a few feet below the tank, in a torrent of fire. As soon as the explosion occurred, Mr. Bartlett started on a run along the side of the hill, in order to get out of the path the oil would take in its descent, but had gone but a few feet when he was overtaken by the burning oil, which he says was knee deep, and severely burned about the body. On reaching a place of safety, he turned around to see what had become of his companion, and saw him wallowing in the flames. Mr. B. at once plunged into the fire, seized his companion and dragged him out, and then rolled him down the hill till the flames that had fastened to his body and clothing were quenched.

These two men were the only persons near the refinery, and what we have given above occurred before the crowd that had been attracted by the noise of the explosion, reached the scene of disaster. Those who arrived first found Mr. Bartlett lying down seriously burned about the body and arms, but some little time passed before the horribly burned and crisped but still animate form of Mr. Knowlton was discovered.

Medical assistance was at once telegraphd for to Upper Cherry Run, and in less than fifteen minutes Dr. G. Shamburg and another physician were on the ground, rendering all possible aid. Mr. Knowlton, besides being burned over the surface of the body had inhaled flame, and his injuries were mortal. He was conscious until toward noon, when he expired. Mr. Bartlett's burns are of a serious nature, but he is pronounced out of danger.

The explosion of the benzine tank set a wooden tank containing naptha, situated between it and another iron benzine tank, on fire, and the flames communicated to the second benzine tank, also containing about two hundred and fifty barrels of crude oil and benzine. This oil, amounting in the aggregate to about four hundred and fifty or five hundred barrels, was entirely consumed. The benzine tanks and connections between the stills and the tanks were destroyed. The total loss will reach about $4,000. It is sustained by Messrs. Crane, Thacker, Johnson and Woods.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, December 18th, 1868.

Joseph Ganster to F. H. Hussman, November 30, 1868; lot of ground on Franks-town road, in Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, containing 11 perches..... $4.000

Andrew Jackson to Jake Hill, June 3, 1868; tract of land in Sewickley township, containing 6 acres 122 perches.....$15,000

John Gass and F. Brown to Patrick Nolan, January 1, 1867; two lots at Woods' Run, McClure township, 40 by 120 feet fee...$400

Wm. Semple to Elizabeth Bogden, October 31, 1868; tract of land in Ohio township, containing 4 acres.....$2,800

Robert Dickey, Guardian of Mary F. Mohler, to John J. Marchand, July 25, 1868; lot corner Negley and Broad streets, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 60 by 150.....$1,700

John Porsch to Anton Mink, November 19, 1868; tract of land in Hampton township, containing 15½ acres of land.....$1,488

Mary A. Sinclair to M. Burkholder, October 1, 1868; lot in Versailles township, 50 by 224 feet.....$150

David P. Hatch to James Rodney, December 18, 1868, a tract of land in Ross township, containing ten acres.....$100

Wm. C. Robinson to Charles Andrews, June 1, 1868, a lot on Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike, in South Pittsburgh, 30 by 128 feet.....$400

John J. Covert to Calvin King, November 30, 1868, two lots in Ewalt's plan, Lawrenceville, 48 by 100 feet.....$1,700

John C. Barr to Isabella W. C. Comingo, December 17, 1868, two lots in the Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, on Dithridge street, 86 by 104 feet and 40 by 118 feet.....$5,500

M. A. Hartshorn to George W. Johnston, December 1, 1865, lot No. 89, Grant street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$1,000

MORTGAGES.

Six mortgages were also filed for record.

Weather.

EDITORS GAZETTE—The record of the weather from November 14th to December 13th exhibits twenty variable or cloudy, seven of rain, eight of snow, freezing and white frost sixteen, and seven sunshine days. Amount of water that fell, 2 60-100 inches; daily average of the river, 6⅗ feet; of the thermometer, 37. From the 15th of September to the 14th of November, 1868, the thermometer exhibited a temperature of 230 degrees colder than did the same days in 1867. From the 14th of November to the 13th of December, thermometer 37; same days 1867, 37⅗, nearly equal. From September 15th to November 14th, 1868, a fraction less than four degrees colder daily. The warmest day in 1867, the 20th of September, was 75 degrees; in 1868, the 15th of September, 69 degrees. This gradual lowering of the temperature in the fall to the middle of December has been generally a preclude to a cold, natural winter, and from the abundance of snow being fixed in the north-east to the west, we should infer it would be a steady cold; but the indications of the present month point to moderate weather. Indications from December 13th to January 12th point to eighteen cloudy and variable, eleven snow and rain and eleven sunshine days; atmosphere but moderately cold, pleasant winter month, and but a moderate amount of snow. These indications are contrary to our expectations, but it is presumed after the middle of January the winter will be severe and prolonged, as there is a large amount of snow lying north, and a mild soft winter could not be expected. The next storm is likely to be rain. G. A.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21, 1868.

Manufacturer's Sale of Fine Triple Plated Silver Ware and Cutlery.

On this Monday morning, December 21st, at ten o'clock a. m., at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth avenue, will be sold, without reserve, one of the finest and largest assortments of Triple Plated ware ever offered in this city. The consignment is from the well known house of Ernest Kaufman, 348 North Eighth street, Philanelphia. Every article guaranteed as represented. Goods on Exhibition on Saturday, December 16th. For particulars see advertisement. H. B. Smithson & Co., Auctioneers.

Infant Esau, Talking Pig, Glass Blower, Armless Lady, Liliputian King, White and Black Twins, at Burnell's Museum.

The place to get White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, is at Ecker & Caskey's, 167 First street.

Talking Pig commences an engagement at Burnell's Museum to-day.

Pictures, all sizes and prices, at Burke's Gallery, 69 Fifth avenue.

Congress of curiosities at Burnell's Museum during the holidays.

Four Pictures for 25 cents at Burke's.

Suitable Christmas Presents.

Messrs. Burns & Caughey, the popular first class druggists and dealers in toilet articles and perfumeries, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, have just received a very fine assortment of choice new goods suitable for holiday present making. It is one of the most complete stocks ever opened in the city, embracing imported toilet sets, cologne sets, perfume sets, fancy soaps such as Lowe's honey, brown Windsor, elder flower, glycerine, &c. The perfumeries are the most acceptable in use, both of foreign and American manufacture, while the sets and cases used for them are remarkably rich, neat and pleasing. A full variety of general goods, such as fancy hair brushes, pomades, tooth and nail brushes, combs, puff boxes, hand mirrors, etc., will be found, so that on the whole no trouble need be experienced in making selection by those anxious to make presents.

Fortunes are told by the *talking pig* at Burnell's Museum.

Talking Pig.—This is the name given to the star curiosity that is to appear at Burnell's Museum to-day. We are informed that it is one of the most highly trained and educated animals in the world. Professor Soden, the trainer and owner of the pig, has spent years in educating him, and promises a wonderful performance. Infant Esau, Bohemian Glass Blower, Armless Lady, Liliputian King, White and Black Twins, will all remain during the holidays. The Museum is certainly worth a visit. Open day and evening.

All games of cards are played successfully by the *talking pig* at Burnell's Museum.

The Purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take none other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York Sold by all druggists. M

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys.—Four vacancies on January 6th. Apply to Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa. 2w.

Pthisic or Asthma.—Those who suffer from this distressing complaint, are reminded of Whitcomb's Remedy. M.W.F.

Talking Pig can tell the time of day to a minute by any persons watch at Burnell's Museum.

When you want Pictures go to Burke's Gallery, 69 Fifth avenue.

Ages of old and young are told by the *talking pig* at Burnell's Museum.

Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, December 19.—Consols 92¼. Five-twenty bonds 74¼. Stocks quiet; Erie 26½; Illinois 95¾.

FRANKFORT, December 19.—Bonds 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 19.—Cotton firmer—middling uplands 10⅝a10¾d on spot and 10¾d to arrive; Orleans 10⅞a11d: sales of fifteen thousand bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Wheat; red western 9s 10d. Flour 26s 6d. Corn 38s 9da39s. Pork 86s. Beef 105s. Lard 68s. Cheese 69s; buoyant. Bacon 54s 6d. Spirits Petroleum 7d; refined 1s 7d. Tallow 48s. Petroleum at Antwerp 55a55½ frs.

HAVRE, December 19.—Cotton firmer on spot at 123 frs, and afloat 121 frs.

FRANKFORT, December 20. — Bonds steady. Five-twenties, 78⅝.

QUEENSTOWN, December 19.—The steamship China, from New York, arrived yesterday evening.

CHICAGO, November 20.—The Wheat market last night was not particularly active and closed steady at $1,10½ for No. 2. Corn neglected. Oats nominal at 44½c. Provisions quiet; reported sales confined to 130 bbls Mess Pork at $26, seller February and March.

DIED:

PERRY—On Monday, December 14th, 1868, at his residence, Germantown, Philadelphia, JOHN F. PERRY, brother of H. Perry.

Notice of the funeral will be given

[Steubenville papers please copy.]

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $3 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of ready-made Coffins of the following kinds: First, the celebrated American Burial Cases, Metallic Self-sealing Air-tight Cases and Caskets, and Rosewood, Walnut and Rosewood Imitation Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Imitation Coffins from $5 upwards, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. Crape and Gloves furnished free of charge. Best Hearses and Carriages furnished on short notice. Carriages furnished to funerals $4.

GENUINE

SCOTCH PEBBLE

SPECTACLES,

WARRANTED TO IMPROVE THE SIGHT

FOR SALE BY

DUNSEATH & HASLETT,

56 FIFTH STREET.

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets,

Has now in stock one of the largest and most varied assortments of

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ever brought to this city. His stock embraces all the latest French and English manufactures of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND OVERCOATINGS

Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

FOR A STYLISH OVERCOAT,
FOR A STYLISH DRESS COAT,
FOR A STYLISH BUSINESS COAT,
FOR A STYLISH WALKING COAT,
FOR A STYLISH PAIR OF PANTS,
FOR A STYLISH VEST OF ALL KINDS,

For all the latest styles cut clothes, made of the best material, and by first-class workmen, and at prices surprisingly low, go to the well known Merchant Tailor,

W. HESPENHEID.

NO. 30 ST. CLAIR STREET, now Sixth.

no18

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together for the

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